S8895-2

WYOMING
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1986

PUBLISHED BY:

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
DICK SADLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
BILL DAVIS, CHIEF

PREPARED BY:
CHARLES SKINNER, MICHAEL PARIS, VELMA MARKS

AFFILIATED WITH:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

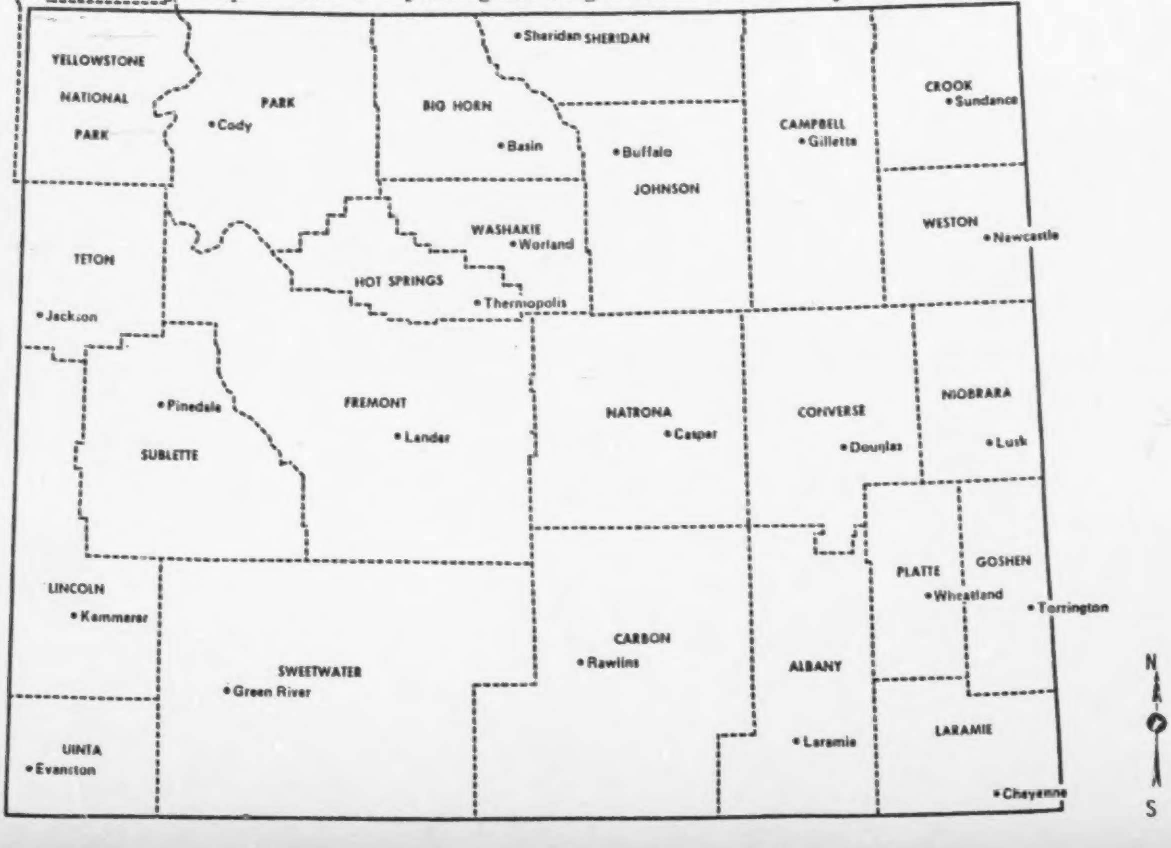
NOVEMBER 1985

The Annual Planning Information Report is a statistical report which analyzes the labor market developments and problems in Wyoming and its counties. The report is published so that more accurate and current information on the labor force, its components and future outlook is available both inside and outside the Wyoming Employment Security System. The report covers economic developments in Wyoming and specific sections of the State where employment and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The report is intended for use in employment security and labor market operations and for public dissemination to community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders, and others who need labor and job market information for decision making purposes.

This report is published annually with current supplemental information available in the monthly publication: "Wyoming Labor Force Trends". Comments, suggestions and questions are always welcome and may be forwarded to:

Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602


YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
PARK
•Cody
BIG HORN
•Basin
•Sheridan SHERIDAN
•Buffalo
JOHNSON
CAMPBELL
•Gillette
CROOK
•Sundance
WESTON
•Newcastle
TETON
•Jackson
WASHAKIE
•Worland
HOT SPRINGS
•Thermopolis
•Pinedale
SUBLETTE
FREMONT
•Lander
NATRONA
•Casper
CONVERSE
•Douglas
NIOBRARA
•Lusk
PLATTE
•Wheatland
GOSHEN
•Torrington
LINCOLN
•Kemmerer
SWEETWATER
•Green River
CARBON
•Rawlins
ALBANY
•Laramie
LARAMIE
•Cheyenne
UINTA
•Evanston
N
S

Map of State of Wyoming Showing Counties and County Seats

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction....1

The Nation's Economy....3

Wyoming....9
    Population....10
    Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment....14
    Inflation....19
    Income....23
    Bankruptcies and Corporate Charters....25

Trends in Earnings and Employment by Industry....27

    Agriculture....27

    Mining....30
        Coal....34
        Oil and Gas....34
        Trona and Uranium....35
        Miscellaneous Minerals....36
        Hours and Earnings in Mining....36

    Construction....37

    Manufacturing....37
        Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing....37

    Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCU)....38

    Wholesale and Retail Trade....38

    Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)....38

    Services....39

    Public Administration and Government....39

Unmet Manpower Needs....40

Wyoming Manpower Problems....43

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged....................45

Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged..................49

Estimated of Needs for Manpower Services..............................50

Selected Job Placement Activities.....................................53
  Job Training Partnership Act..53
  Work Incentive Program..53
  Federal Bonding Program, Targeted Job Tax Credits, Monitor/Advocate System....54
  Special Services, Service to Veterans...............................55
  Job Corps, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Other Agencies Administering Manpower Programs....56

Appendix..57

Glossary..96

LIST OF GRAPHS

NUMBER TITLE PAGE

1 Change in Real Gross National Product, 1982-1985......................4

2 Monthly Prime Interest Rate and Consumer Price Index 1983-1985........6

3 U.S. Consumer Price Index, 1967-1985..................................8

4 Wyoming Total Population Growth by Gender............................11

5 Wyoming 1984 Population Distribution by Age and Gender...............14

6 Wyoming Labor Force and Employment, 1981-1985........................16

7 Unadjusted Unemployment Rates, U.S.A. and Wyoming, 1981-1985.........18

8 Inflation Rates - Wyoming and U.S., 2nd Qtr. 1980 - 2nd Qtr. 1985....22

9 Wyoming and U.S. Per Capita Income, 1975 - 1984......................24

10 Wyoming, U.S. Nonagricultural Employment Percent by Industry, 1984..28

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 Total State Assessed Valuations 1974, 1979, & 1984...................31

LIST OF TABLES

1 Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks, 1982-1985........................5

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

NUMBER TITLE PAGE

2 U.S. Consumer Price Index, All Urban, All Items, 1967=100 7

3 Wyoming's Total Population, 1870-1984 11

4 Wyoming Population by County for Selected Years 12

5 Wyoming 1984 Population Percent Distribution by Age and Gender 13

6 Recent Wyoming Labor Force Data, 1983 - 1985 15

7 Total Unadjusted Unemployment Rates, U.S.A. and Wyoming, 1976-1985 17

8 State of Wyoming Summary of Economic Assumptions, 1985 and 1986 20

9 Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Index, Prices as of July 11, 12, and 13, 1985 21

10 Wyoming Annual Inflation Rate by Region and by Category, Weighted by Population 22

11 Comparison of U.S. and Wyoming Average Annual Pay for Covered Workers, by Industry, 1983 and 1984 23

12 Wyoming and U.S. Per Capita Income, 1975 - 1984 24

13 Wyoming Bankruptcies, September 1983 to August 1985 26

14 Domestic Charters by County - Fiscal Years July 1983 to July 1985 26

15 Wyoming Average Covered Employment by Industry, 1979 - 1984 29

16 Wyoming Avered Non-agricultural Employment 32

17 Wyoming Wages and Salaries by Major Source and Major Industry, First Quarter, 1981 - 1985 33

18 United States and Wyoming Mining Hours and Earnings 36

19 United States and Wyoming Manufacturing Hours and Earnings 37

20 Job Openings with Esars Record Showing No Action Taken for 30 Days or More, Period Ending June 30, 1985 41

21 Quarterly Summary Report of Job Openings At Wyoming Job Service Centers, Quarter Ending June 30, 1985 42

22 Estimated Population by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group for the State of Wyoming and its Counties, Estimated for 1984 46

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

NUMBER TITLE PAGE

23 Annual Average Labor Force by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group for the State of Wyoming and its Counties for 1984.....47

24 Annual Average Unemployed Labor Force by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group for the State of Wyoming and its Counties for 1984.....48

25 Estimated Total Population of Wyoming's Economically Disadvantaged for 1980 and 1984.....49

26 Wyoming Number of Active File Applicants by Occupation for October 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985.....51

27 Wyoming Estimated Annual Change in Employment by Industry, Projected to 1990.....51

28 Wyoming Occupational Employment for 1984 and Projected for 1990, Percent Distribution and Annual Average Change.....52

LIST OF APPENDIX GRAPHS

1 Covered Employment by Industry.....58

2 Covered Mining Employment.....59

3 Covered Construction Employment.....60

4 Covered Manufacturing Employment.....61

5 Covered Transportation & Utilities Employment.....62

6 Covered Wholesale Trade Equipment.....63

7 Covered Retail Trade Employment.....64

8 Covered Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Employment.....65

9 Covered Services Employment.....66

10 Covered Public Administration Employment.....67

11 Per Capita Personal Income, by State, 1984.....71

LIST OF APPENDIX ILLUSTRATIONS

1 Location of Wyoming Coal Mines, and Production, 1984.....68

2 Wyoming Percent of Assessed Mineral Valuation, by County, 1984.....69

3 Unemployment Rate by State, 1984 Annual Averages and Changes in State Unemployment Rates, 1983 - 1984.....70

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

NUMBER TITLE PAGE

1 Wyoming Total Unemployment Rate by Month, 1960 - 1985................72

2 Wyoming Labor Force 1984...73

3 Wyoming Employment 1984..74

4 Wyoming Unemployment 1984..75

5 Wyoming Unemployment Rates 1984..................................76

6 Wyoming Annual Average Labor Force by County, 1970 - 1984............77

7 Wyoming Annual Average Employment by County, 1970 - 1984.............78

8 Wyoming Annual Average Unemployment by County, 1970 - 1984...........79

9 Wyoming Annual Average Unemployment Rate by County, 1970 - 1984......80

10 Final Population Matrix, 1980 - 1995................................81

11 Wyoming Age Distribution for 1985 - 1987............................82

12 Final Employment Matrix, 1980 - 1995................................85

13 Wyoming Employment for Standard Industrial Classification, 1985 - 1987...86

14 Historical Wyoming Coal Production, Employment, and Productivity, 1865 - 1984..89

15 1984 Annual Average Covered Employment by Industry, by County..92

16 1984 Annual Average Weekly Wages of Covered Employment by Industry, by County..93

17 Total Wages and Annual Averages, Wyoming UI Covered Employment by Industry, 1955 thru 1984...............................94

18 Per Capita Personal Income, for Counties and Metropolitan Areas (Dollars and Percent of National Average) 1978 1983..........95

INTRODUCTION

As of the middle of 1985 the nation's economic recovery continues. In the first half of 1985 economic growth was characterized by words like "sluggish", "weak" and "listless". Indeed those words are accurate for several of the variables commonly accepted as significant economic indicators. After the healthy 4.3 percent GNP growth in the fourth quarter of 1984, final revisions showed the U.S. economy growing at only 0.3 percent in the first quarter of 1985.

Budget and trade deficits, along with weaker retail sales, slower factory production, and dwindling corporate profits were evidence of a weakened recovery. However, most economists still felt that another recession was not in the making. Primary reasons for confidence in a continuation of the recovery included the Federal Reserve Board dropping interest rates (prime was lowered to 9.5 percent on June 18, 1985), booming sales of homes and autos, and personal incomes that are rising faster than a mild inflation.

Despite moderate inflation and the lowest interest rates in five years, there is now much talk about the possibility of a recession in the rate of growth. There is a definite possibility that expansion could be so lethargic that unemployment rates would start rising again. The February through May 1985 unemployment rates stayed at 7.3 percent. Present and near future economic conditions could add to the numbers of over 8 million already unemployed and increase the rates upwards to around eight percent.

Solutions to these and similar problems have never been easy but it is becoming more obvious that the key will be how effectively the nation's budget deficits are dealt with. The foreign trade deficit could approach $150 billion this year and is said to be costing many Americans their jobs. While the United States is unquestionably the world leader in terms of economic production and growth, it is now time to remind ourselves that we don't exist in a vacuum and we do, to a large extent, depend on the economic happenings of other countries.

Although it's doubtful that Wyoming's economy will return to the activity level experienced during the 1970's energy crisis, things were much more stable in 1984 and 1985 than during the state's recession year of 1983. The state's 1984 annual average unemployment rate of 6.3 percent looks like it will increase to around 7.0 percent by the end of 1985.

An interesting point is that there are big differences in the amounts of economic activity among Wyoming's different communities. While the southwest part of the state is in the midst of a heavy construction boom, Fremont and

Natrona counties may still be losing jobs and population because of the recent no growth stage of the oil, gas, and uranium industries. The state's business climate is cautious but hopeful. As is the case with quite a few states, many of Wyoming's organized groups are doing what they can to encourage businesses into the state. With an economy that is so closely tied to the boom/bust features of the energy industry, diversification is certainly an idea that merits consideration.

This report reviews statistical information compiled by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission and other state and federal agencies. The report endeavors to interpret those past, present, and future trends involving the labor force, population, industries and many other factors connected with the state's economy. Projections for future years are interspersed within the report to provide the user with useful tools for planning and other decision making purposes. The report also contains additional tables and graphs in the Appendix which provide information on varying topics.

It should be mentioned that this report for 1986 is prepared during July of 1985. Therefore, the statements and projections are based on data available up to that point in time.

THE NATION'S ECONOMY

ALASKA
HAWAII
▨ States with oil and/or gas production

Despite the negative connotations associated with the federal deficit and the foreign trade imbalance, the two and one-half year old recovery is expected to continue through 1985, though at a more moderate pace. The first half of 1985 was a mixed bag for many of the economic variables. The inexact nature of economics has been readily apparent lately as historical trends refuse to repeat themselves and forecasters continue to make erroneous projections. The following paragraphs attempt to illustrate some of these idiosyncrasies as well as summarize the recent past and analyze the various schools of thought concerning the future of the country's economy.

Unemployment rates declined in 1984 in all states according to annual average estimates released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For the entire nation the 1984 annual average unemployment rate of 7.5 percent, was markedly reduced from the 1983 rate of 9.6 percent. During the second full year of the recovery the number of unemployed persons averaged 8.5 million. This was 2.2 million fewer people unemployed than in 1983. In 1985 the unemployment rate has held steady at 7.3 percent from February through July. This translates to an average of 8.4 million persons unemployed.

Although the number of people considered employed is now higher than ever there is still fear of a "growth recession." This phenomenon exists when the economy continues to expand but at such a slow pace that unemployment also rises. Some experts predict that within a year the nation's unemployed may number over 9 million with the unemployment rate approaching 8 percent.

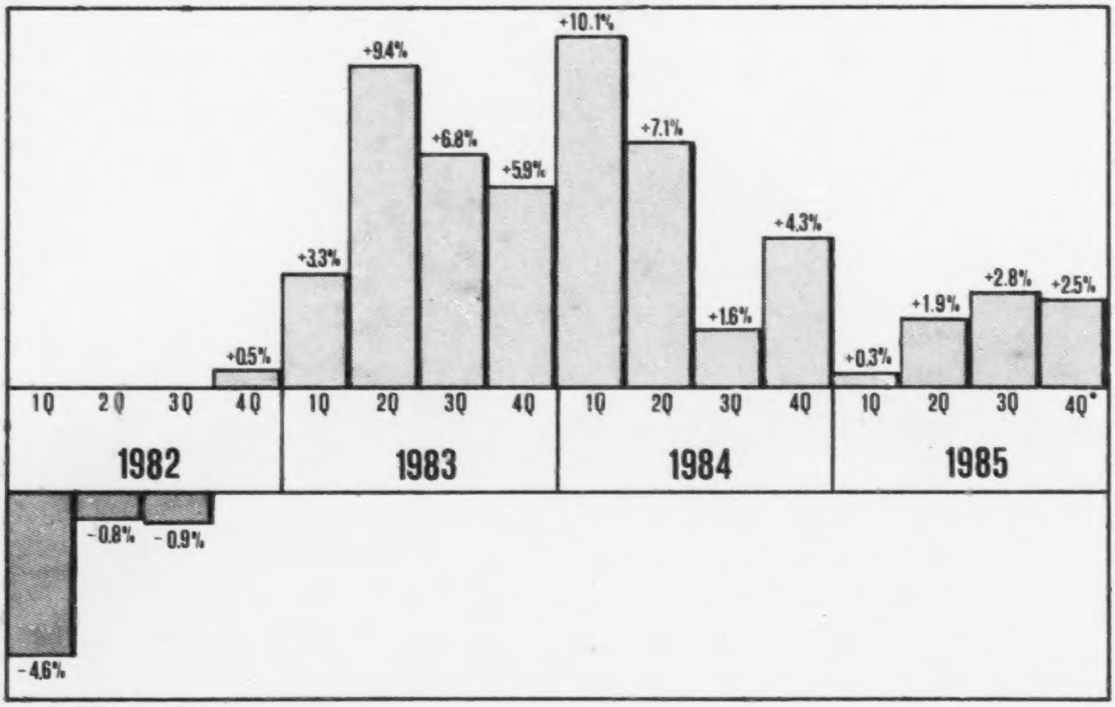
The frequently cited Gross National Product (GNP) is an important measure of the nation's economic health. GNP tracks the value of the country's goods and services and the figure most often stated is the percent change from the previous year. The following table and graph show the fluctuations in recent GNP growth.

UNITED STATES GNP GROWTH BY QUARTER
1982 - 1985

	I QTR.	II QTR.	III QTR.	IV QTR.
1982	- 4.6	- 0.8	- 0.9	0.5
1983	3.3	9.4	6.8	5.9
1984	10.1	7.1	1.6	4.3
1985	0.3	1.9	2.8 F.E.	2.5 F

F.E. Flash Estimate
F Forecast

GRAPH 1
CHANGE IN REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(quarter-to-quarter at annual rate)
1982 through 1985



Prepared By: WESC Research and Analysis
Basic Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, estimate for fourth quarter, 1985, by R & A Analysts.

After the substantial growth in 1983 and 1984 the first quarter of 1985 shows an anemic growth rate of only 0.3 percent over the same quarter in 1984. While the revised estimate of 1.9 percent growth for the second quarter is better, many analysts feel that this could be the highpoint for this year. Many also feel that the economy will be dragged down further in the last half of 1985 due to a continuing loss of sales to foreign competitors. Anything over a 2.5 percent GNP growth for the last half of 1985 would be a pleasant surprise.

Recently the media has frequently cited that the nation's trade deficit may exceed $150 billion for 1985. This is considerably greater than 1984's record trade deficit of $123.3 billion. This trade gap is largely blamed for the country's sluggish growth over the past few quarters. Some authorities estimate that the U.S. manufacturing sector has lost over 220,000 jobs due to this trade deficit, which can be linked to a strong U.S. dollar. The strong dollar makes imports cheaper and U.S. goods more expensive overseas.

The dollar's strength is a result of continuing high interest rates in the U.S. Table 1 below, shows the prime interest rate tumbling into single-digit territory (9.5%) in July of 1985 for the first time since the fall of 1978. This is little cause for celebration in light of other factors. While the Federal Reserve Board's primary concern has been to keep inflation down, recent actions by them seem to indicate that they are now more concerned with avoiding a recession.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE PRIME INTEREST RATE CHARGED BY BANKS

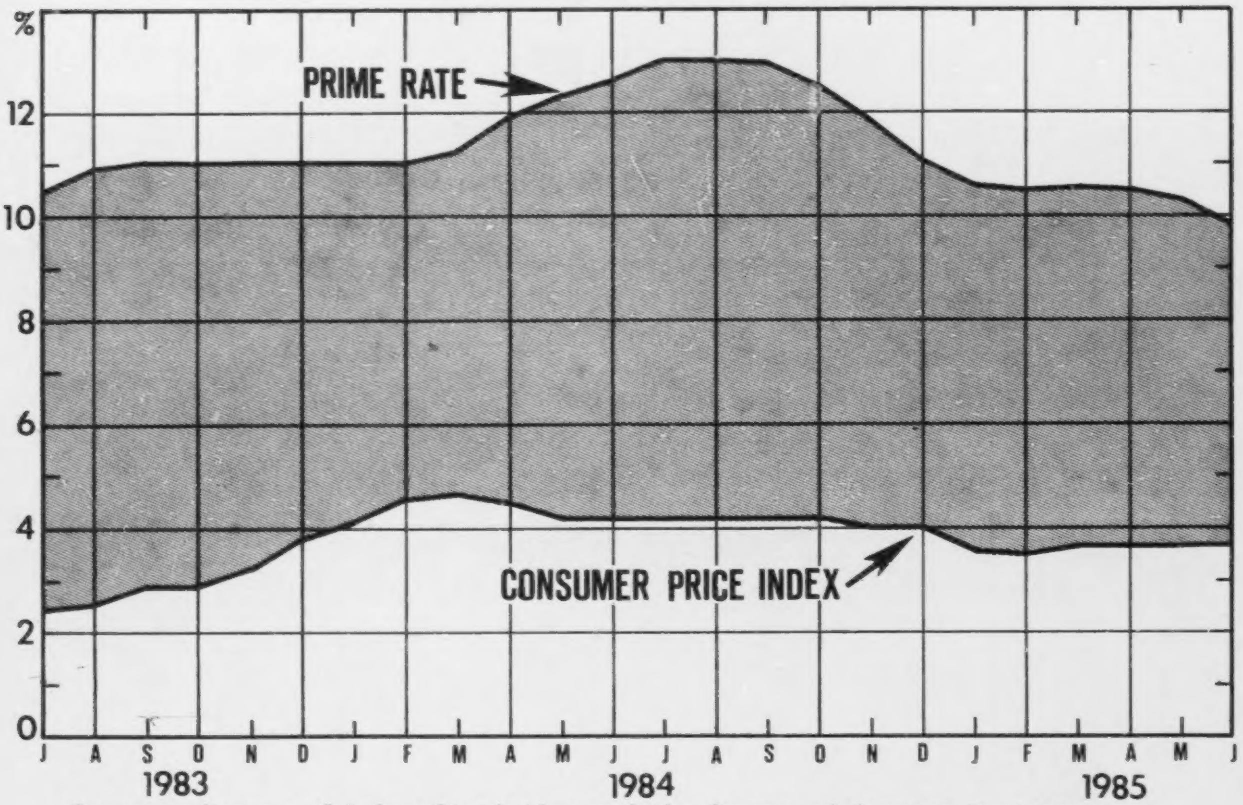
	1982	1983	1984	1985
JAN	15.75	11.16	11.00	10.61
FEB	16.56	10.98	11.00	10.50
MAR	16.50	10.50	11.21	10.50
APR	16.50	10.50	11.93	10.50
MAY	16.50	10.50	12.39	10.31
JUN	16.50	10.50	12.60	9.85
JUL	16.50	10.50	13.00	9.50
AUG	16.26	10.89	13.00	9.50
SEP	14.39	11.00	12.97	9.50
OCT	13.50	11.00	12.58	
NOV	12.52	11.00	11.77	
DEC	11.50	11.00	11.06	

Hoping to spur more capital investment and expansion, the board has increased the money supply enough to reduce interest rates significantly. This does make U.S. dollar investments less attractive, by weakening the dollar but gives U.S.A. manufacturers a chance to revive foreign sales. However, because inflation has been so slow (see Graphs 2 & 3) many doubt that these interest rates are really low enough to rekindle the kind of economic growth seen in 1983-84. Also many maintain that it would be detrimental to see interest rates go too low because this foreign invested money is used to help finance the budget deficit.

While there is increasing evidence that this strategy is of benefit to the housing and auto markets, it appears that manufacturing is still in the doldrums, which may not be of great concern, except for the fact that fully one fifth of the U.S. labor force is employed in the manufacturing sector. At any rate, many authorities feel that with inflation down around 4 percent the interest rates are still much too high.

GRAPH 2

MONTHLY PRIME INTEREST RATE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE 1983 - 1985



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Survey of Current Business
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

While the Federal Reserve Board has done a good job keeping inflation low during an expansion (see Table 2 and Graph 3) lower wage settlements and soft energy prices also help to keep prices from rising. The Consumer Price Index (CPI is defined in the Glossary) authorities believe that inflation will not be much more than 4 percent through 1985.

It may now be time for the people of America to prepare themselves for a couple of years of reduced economic activity. After two or three years of substantial growth it could indeed be time for a rest. While the federal government has pursued a highly stimulative fiscal policy, it has incurred large deficits to finance tax cuts and defense spending increases. Recently restrictive policies of the Federal Reserve Board has kept inflation low and interest rates high. The resulting strong dollar has created an uneven recovery. The country must now deal with an ailing manufacturing sector as well as the budget deficit, slow growth, and the possibility of increasing unemployment.

The world's leading economy has been very active lately. That the United States can maintain this leadership position is dependent upon the country's ability to adapt to the ever changing mix of the world's economy.

TABLE 2
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
1983	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
1984	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
1985	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5						
*	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4						
**	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2						

Positive characteristics of the current U.S. economy:

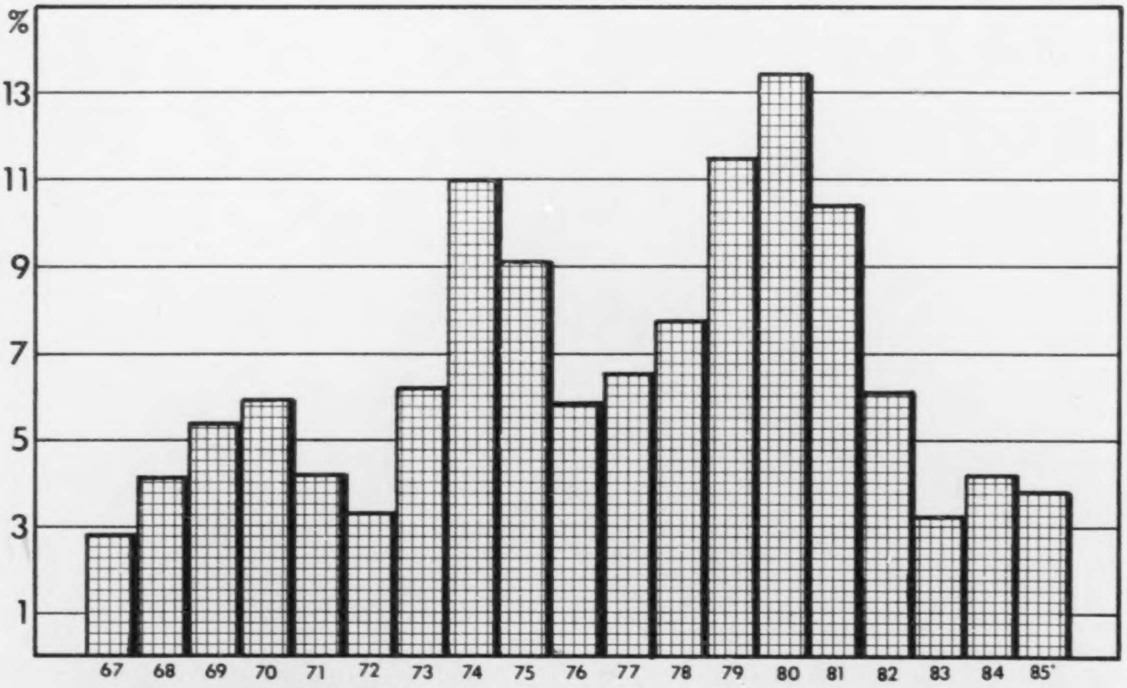
- low inflation
- rising disposable income
- active stock market
- lower interest rates
- record employment figures
- strong defense spending

Negative characteristics of the current U.S. economy:

- federal budget deficit
- record trade deficit
- slumping agriculture and manufacturing industries
- increasing unemployment
- business and consumer cautionary attitudes
- low corporate profits

GRAPH 3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ANNUAL AVERAGE INCREASE

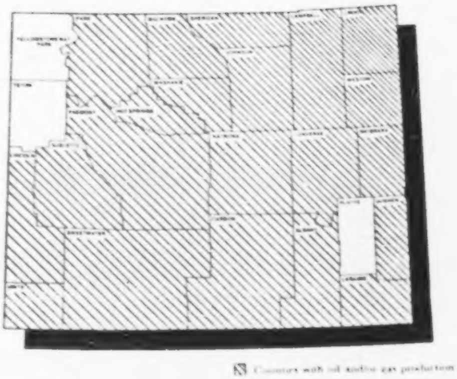


* 1985 represents an estimate based on the first five months of the year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

WYOMING

The Environment



The state of Wyoming may be the least populated of the lower 48 states, but there is no doubt that it ranks very high in enough aspects to give what many natives feel is an unsurpassed quality of life.

During the 1970's, Wyoming was the third fastest growing state in the country. The state's leaders have worked long and hard to lure business and development to Wyoming without jeopardizing the delicate condition of the natural resources, including that rare asset of scenic beauty.

Home of both, the nation's first national park (Yellowstone, 1872) and first national monument (Devil's Tower, 1906) Wyoming also offers a healthy and profitable climate for business. A few advantages that Wyoming offers companies include no state personal or corporate income taxes, low utility rates, a good transportation system, and a young aggressive work force. The state's economy is especially noted for its mineral, agricultural, and recreational overtones. The mountains and plains which cover the entire state provide many outdoor recreational opportunities giving hard working residents and visitors a chance to play hard too.

With an area of nearly 98,000 square miles, Wyoming ranks ninth in size among the fifty states. Of this, only 711 square miles are water. The state ranks second to Colorado with an average elevation of 6700 feet above sea level. The lowest point in the state at 3,100 feet is along the Belle Fouche River in the northeast corner. Gannett Peak in the Wind River Mountains is the highest point in Wyoming at 13,804 feet.

Wyoming's climate is characterized by long, cold winters and short hot summers. The record low of -63°F was recorded at Moran, while the high of 114°F occurred in Basin. Precipitation averages 10 to 15 inches in most areas. Low humidity helps temper the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Solar energy is another resource in abundance in this Rocky Mountain state. Wyoming skies are clear with the sun shining an average of nearly 70 percent of the time.

Recent Economic Developments

When the Middle East nations embargoed their petroleum in 1973, the United States was plunged into an energy crisis that eventually led to a reassessment of this country's energy policies. One important effect that these events led to was a determination by the nation's leaders that this country must become more energy self-sufficient. Wyoming is one state endowed with generous deposits of oil, gas, coal, and uranium that could only benefit by the nation's decision to become more energy independent.

The Cowboy State saw its population and employment levels increase dramatically over the next ten years. (See the appropriate tables in the Appendix.) During 1979 there were several months in which Wyoming had the lowest unemployment rates in the entire country. Unfortunately, those good times came to an end when the state's economy faltered in 1982 and followed the rest of the country into a recession in 1983.

While most states employ around 20 percent of their work force in manufacturing industries, Wyoming generally employs only 3 to 5 percent of its labor force in that sector. The mining industry employs approximately 15 to 18 percent of the state's workers, where as the rest of the country barely employs one percent of its total labor force in minerals extraction. Miners usually make more money than manufacturing workers, presumably because of the high risks incurred on the job. While this contributes to the overall wealth of Wyoming's residents, there are other not so favorable side effects.

In terms of expansions and recessions, Wyoming's economy usually lags behind the rest of the nation by six to eighteen months. Also, usually associated with any boom period are impact problems as well as that eventual bust period of the cycle. Because the boom period was so extreme it follows that the ensuing bust was severe enough to be felt in all areas of the state's economy.

While mining, construction and some other industries hit their peak employment levels in 1981, the next two years saw a reversal of employment trends set in the previous ten years. The state's annual average number of people employed was 241,000 for 1981, 1982, and 1983. The average number unemployed was 10,000 in 1981, 15,000 in 1982, and a record high of 22,000 in 1983. The number unemployed dropped to 16,000 in 1984 but employment dropped by 3,000 and the labor force also declined by 9,000 over-the-year. While the annual average unemployment rate went from a record 8.4 percent in 1983 to 6.3 percent in 1984, many counties reported declines in overall economic activity. This includes eroding populations as well as labor force reductions.

While some parts of the state appear to be entrenched in a continuation of that recession, others saw 1984 and 1985 bring their communities much wanted business.

Natrona and Fremont Counties appear to be losing workers and population due to the closing of a large iron ore mine and a continuation of slumping demand for mining services. On the other hand, Uinta, Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Campbell Counties' local economies are going strong largely due to huge construction projects which are designed to accommodate various mining industries.

Population

According to the most recent Census Bureau figures the population of Wyoming and its 23 counties was estimated to be 511,000 on July 1, 1984. The recessions affect on the state is seen in the loss of 3,000 persons between 1983 and 1984. Tables 3, 4 and 5, and Graphs 4 and 5 detail some Wyoming population statistics.

TABLE 3
WYOMING'S TOTAL POPULATION

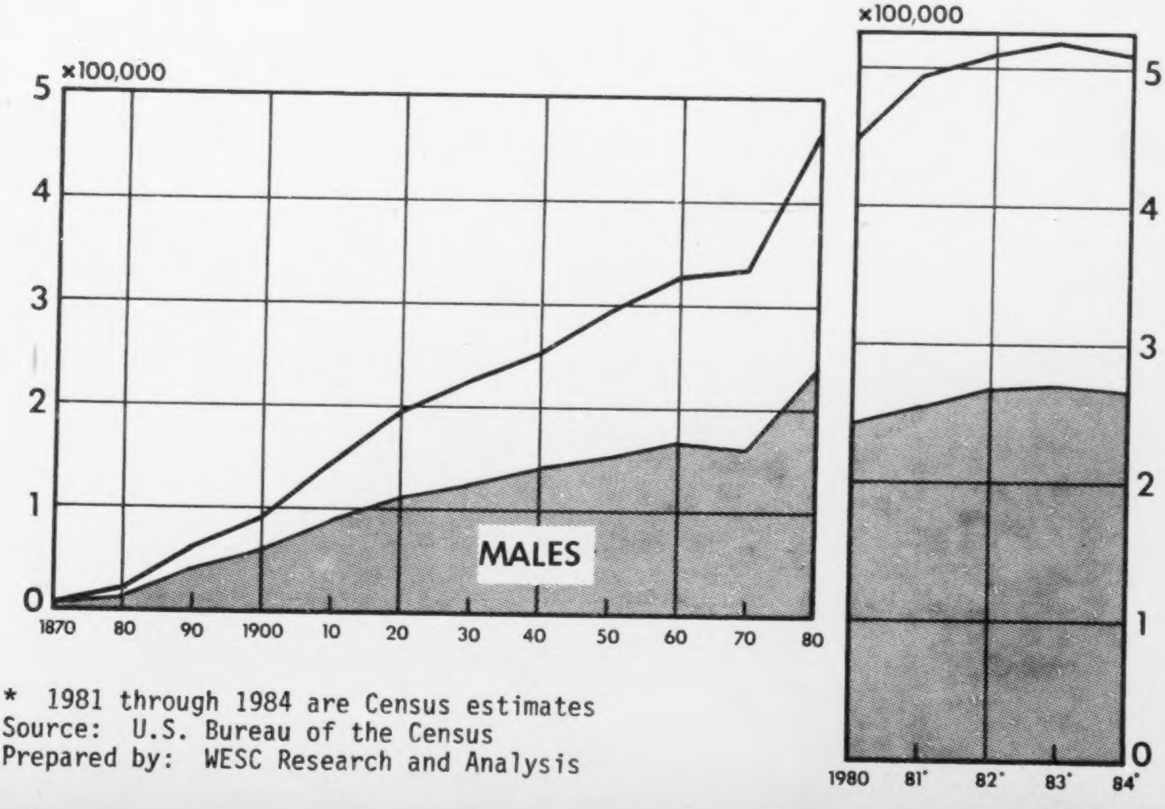
YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR*	POPULATION	PERCENT INCREASE FROM 1970 CENSUS
1870	9,118	1972	345,000	3.79
1880	20,789	1973	353,000	6.19
1890	62,555	1974	362,000	8.90
1900	92,531	1975	376,000	13.11
1910	145,965	1976	390,000	17.32
1920	194,402	1977	406,000	22.14
1930	225,565	1978	424,000	27.55
1940	250,472	1979	450,000	35.37
1950	290,529	1980	469,557	41.26
1960	330,066	1981	490,000	47.41
1970	332,416	1982	508,000	52.82
1971	334,000	1983	514,000	54.63
		1984**	511,000	53.72

* 1971-1979, and 1981-1984 are estimated as of July 1 of each year by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All other years represent decennial census figures as of April 1 of that year.

** Preliminary figure as of July 1, 1984, subject to revision.

GRAPH 4

WYOMING TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH BY GENDER



* 1981 through 1984 are Census estimates
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

TABLE 4
WYOMING POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED YEARS 1/

County	POPULATION							'80 to '84 Percent Change	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Per Sq. Mile 1984
	1970	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
Albany	26,431	27,900	29,062	29,600	30,200	30,300	30,100	3.5	4,248	7.1
Big Horn	10,202	11,600	11,896	12,400	12,800	12,700	12,400	4.5	3,157	3.9
Campbell	12,957	14,500	24,367	28,800	32,200	34,600	35,000	43.5	4,756	7.4
Carbon	13,354	17,200	21,896	22,900	22,700	21,600	20,700	- 5.4	7,905	2.6
Converse	5,938	9,400	14,069	14,700	15,000	15,000	15,000	6.5	4,281	3.5
Crook	4,535	5,100	5,308	5,400	5,600	5,800	5,900	11.4	2,882	2.0
Fremont	28,352	31,900	38,992	39,600	38,400	38,300	37,300	- 4.2	9,196	4.1
Goshen	10,885	12,300	12,040	12,300	12,200	12,300	12,400	2.7	2,228	5.6
Hot Springs	4,952	5,100	5,710	5,700	6,000	6,100	6,000	5.8	2,022	3.0
Johnson	5,587	6,100	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,200	7,000	5.0	4,175	1.7
Laramie	56,360	63,500	68,649	70,300	71,100	72,400	72,300	5.4	2,703	26.7
Lincoln	8,640	10,500	12,177	13,200	14,300	14,600	14,600	19.8	4,085	3.6
Natrona	51,264	57,000	71,856	75,300	77,700	76,500	75,000	4.4	5,342	14.0
Niobrara	2,924	2,800	2,924	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,300	12.1	2,614	1.3
Park	17,752	19,500	21,639	22,400	23,400	24,000	24,500	13.3	6,959	3.5
Platte	6,486	7,800	11,975	11,500	10,500	10,100	9,900	-17.3	2,086	4.7
Sheridan	17,852	21,100	25,048	25,700	26,400	27,000	27,000	7.8	2,532	10.7
Sublette	3,755	4,100	4,548	4,800	5,200	5,200	5,400	18.3	4,851	1.1
Sweetwater	18,391	31,300	41,723	45,200	46,700	45,900	45,000	7.8	10,429	4.3
Teton	4,823	6,800	9,355	10,000	10,700	11,000	11,100	18.9	4,000	2.8
Uinta	7,100	10,100	13,021	16,100	20,000	22,500	23,600	81.2	2,086	11.3
Washakie	7,569	8,200	9,496	9,900	10,100	10,000	10,000	5.2	2,262	4.4
Weston	6,307	6,600	7,106	7,400	7,800	7,900	7,800	10.4	2,407	3.2
Total	332,416	390,000	469,557	493,000	509,000	514,000	511,000	8.9	97,203	5.3

1/ Data for 1976, 1981-84 are July 1 estimates from the Census Bureau; 1984 data is subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, August 1984.

Wyoming ranks 49th among the states in terms of total population. Only Alaska has fewer people. With barely 5.2 persons per square mile the state also ranks 49th in population density. County data shows that Laramie County's nearly 27 people per square mile is followed at a distance by Natrona, Uinta, and Sheridan Counties.

Graph 4 gives a good indication of the growth of the state's population since 1870. Since 1940 Wyoming's population has more than doubled. Also, reflected in Graph 4 is the affect of the 1973 Arab oil embargo. The steeper line between 1970 and 1980 indicates the tremendous influx of people into the state hoping to reap some of the benefits of the high paying energy industries.

The 1980 to 1984 percent change column in Table 4 shows that some communities have outpaced others in terms of recent population growth. Centered over the huge reserves of petroleum in the Overthrust Belt, Uinta county's population continues to grow at an astounding rate. The huge coal reserves of the Powder River Basin keep Gillette and Campbell County in a near constant state of growth also.

The following counties grew much faster than the average since 1970 primarily because of the increased demand for the energy related commodities they have been blessed with. The number with the county is the percent growth in its population between 1970 and 1984: Uinta (232%), Campbell (170%), Converse (153%), and Sweetwater (145%). Teton County, famous for its tourist trade and recreational opportunities grew by 130% over those 14 years.

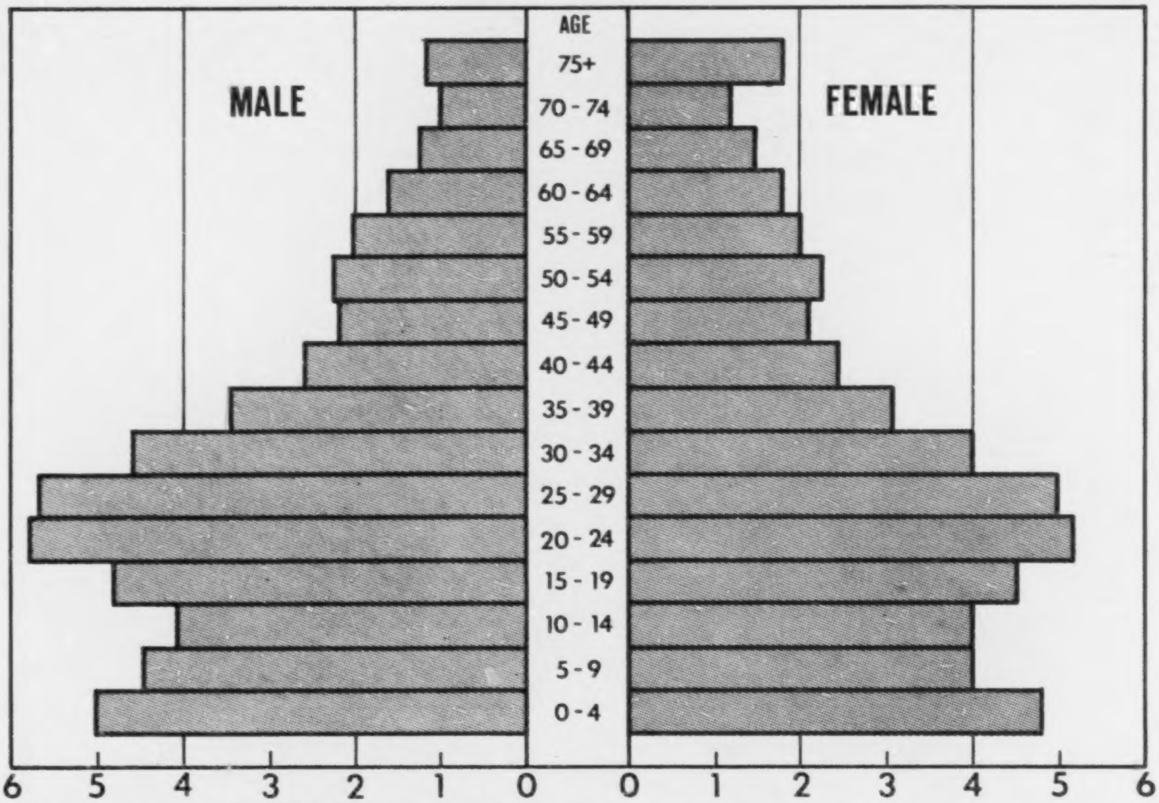
TABLE 5
WYOMING 1984 POPULATION
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND GENDER 1/

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	PERCENT	POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION
0 - 4	4.9	25,039	4.7	24,017
5 - 9	4.4	22,484	3.9	19,929
10 - 14	4.0	20,440	3.9	19,929
15 - 19	4.7	24,017	4.4	22,484
20 - 24	5.7	29,127	5.1	26,061
25 - 19	5.6	28,616	4.9	25,039
30 - 34	4.5	22,995	3.9	19,929
35 - 39	3.3	16,863	3.0	15,330
40 - 44	2.6	13,286	2.4	12,264
45 - 49	2.2	11,242	2.1	10,731
50 - 54	2.3	11,753	2.2	11,242
55 - 59	2.0	10,220	2.0	10,220
60 - 64	1.6	8,176	1.8	9,198
65 - 69	1.3	6,643	1.5	7,665
70 - 74	0.9	4,599	1.2	6,132
75+	1.2	6,132	1.8	9,198
TOTAL	51.2	261,632	48.8	249,368

1/ Based on 1980 Census Ratios

GRAPH 5

WYOMING
1984 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
BY
AGE AND GENDER



Based on actual 1980 Census age distribution rates
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

Graph 5 and Table 5 provide more demographic data on Wyoming's population. Note that over 20 percent of the population is between the ages of 20 and 30 years. The median age of the Wyoming population is approximately 27 years. Also apparent from Graph 5 is the emergence of the baby boom's echo. Children under ten years old make up almost 18 percent of the total population.

The information in this section is based solely on Census Bureau data. Wyoming's Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) has a Division of Research and Statistics that annually prints a Population and Employment Forecast Report. Some experts believe that the DAFC figures may be more representative of the true picture because they are closer and more attuned to the state's unique situations. Some of that report is reprinted in the Appendix.

Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment

The narrative in this section comes from Tables 6 and 7, Graphs 6 and 7, and Appendix Tables 1 through 9.

TABLE 6

RECENT WYOMING LABOR FORCE DATA

1983

			UNEMPLOYED	
MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	NUMBER	RATE
JAN	248,384	224,789	23,595	9.5
FEB	249,913	224,953	24,960	10.0
MAR	353,514	228,100	25,414	10.0
APR	257,039	230,659	26,380	10.3
MAY	263,295	239,376	23,919	9.1
JUN	278,411	254,255	24,156	8.7
JUL	272,466	250,530	21,936	8.1
AUG	272,823	252,829	20,003	7.3
SEP	275,195	256,315	18,880	6.9
OCT	266,366	248,827	17,539	6.6
NOV	260,735	242,691	18,044	6.9
DEC	257,858	238,684	19,174	7.4
AVG	263,000	241,000	22,000	8.4

1984

			UNEMPLOYED	
MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	NUMBER	RATE
JAN	246,337	226,124	20,213	8.2
FEB	246,591	226,837	19,754	8.0
MAR	247,477	227,729	19,748	8.0
APR	249,871	230,938	18,933	7.6
MAY	256,370	238,639	17,731	6.9
JUN	269,281	253,333	15,948	5.9
JUL	261,801	247,085	14,716	5.6
AUG	260,929	247,841	13,088	5.0
SEP	260,386	248,109	12,277	4.7
OCT	256,178	243,480	12,698	5.0
NOV	248,659	235,529	13,130	5.3
DEC	244,119	230,356	13,763	5.6
AVG	254,000	238,000	16,000	6.3

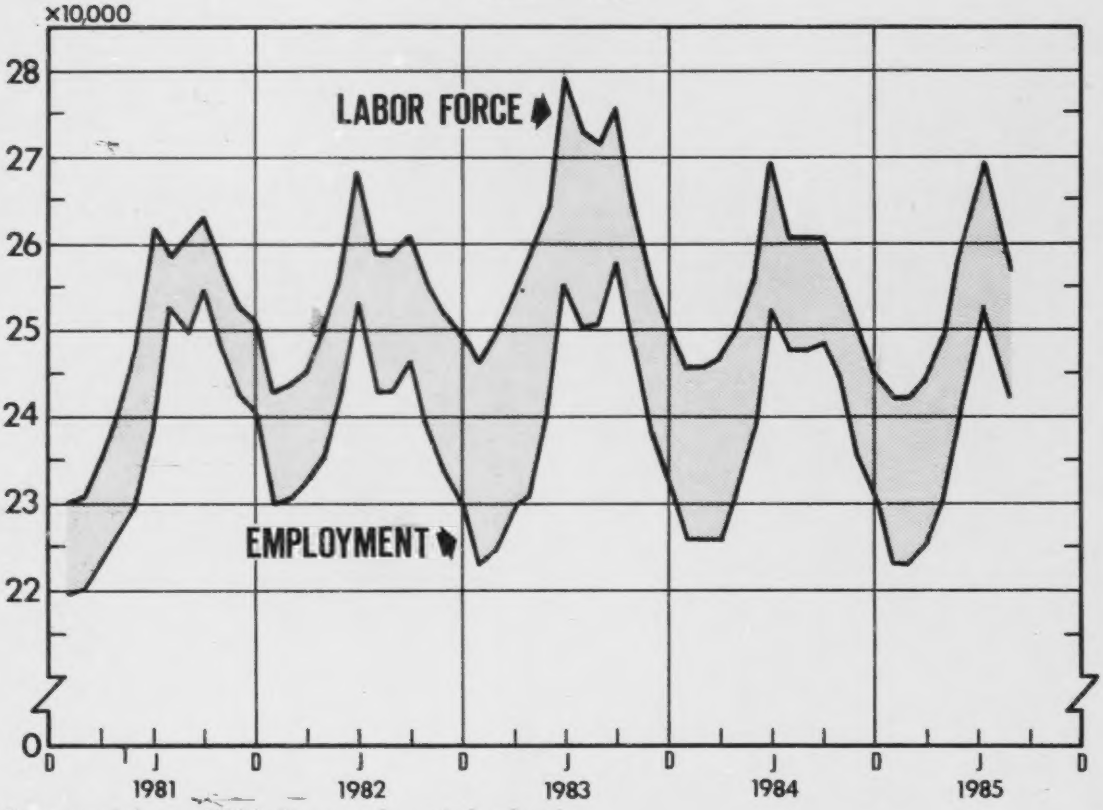
1985

			UNEMPLOYED	
MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	NUMBER	RATE
JAN	237,883	220,100	17,783	7.5
FEB	242,142	223,252	18,890	7.8
MAR	244,740	226,102	18,638	7.6
APR	249,642	231,507	18,135	7.3
MAY	257,656	240,999	16,657	6.5
JUN	269,201	252,771	16,430	6.1
JUL	259,911	243,708	16,203	6.2

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section

GRAPH 6

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
1981 - 1985



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

Statewide figures available in Appendix Tables 6-9 illustrate the constant growth of Wyoming's labor force over the past twelve years. As Table 6 on page 15 shows, 1984 was not a typical year in terms of the trends established since 1972. Although the state was reeling from the slowdown that started early in 1983, the full effects of the recession weren't apparent until the labor force data for 1984 was in.

When looking at this data it is important to remember that the labor force is the sum of the number of employed and unemployed, and that the unemployment rate is the ratio of the number unemployed to the total labor force. Based on this, the shaded area in Graph 6 represents the number of unemployed people. Note how this band is the widest in the early part of 1983. Indeed, close inspection of Table 6 shows that nearly 26,400 persons were considered unemployed in April of 1983.

In fact many of the figures recorded in 1983 were record highs or lows depending on your point of view. The annual average figures for the labor force (263,000), employed (241,000), unemployed (22,000), and the unemployment rate (8.4 percent) were all record highs. A comparison with 1984 data is now in order.

TABLE 7
TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1976 TO 1985

WYOMING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
1976	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.1
1977	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.8
1983	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.4
1984	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3
1985	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0					
UNITED STATES													
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.1
1978	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.0
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
1980	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1
1981	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6
1982	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.5	9.7
1983	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.6
1984	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.5
1985	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	6.9					

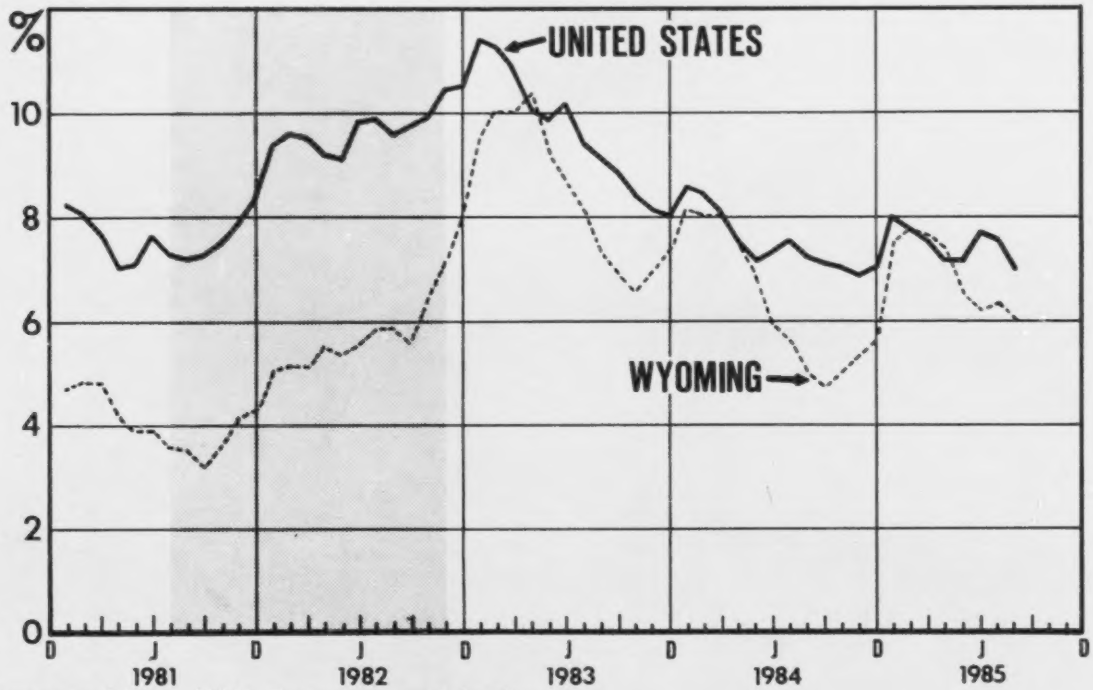
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, August 1985

WYO ANNUAL AVG. DATA	1983	1984	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	PERCEIVED EFFECT
LABOR FORCE	263,000	254,000	- 9,000	- 3.4	BAD
EMPLOYMENT	241,000	238,000	- 3,000	- 1.2	BAD
UNEMPLOYMENT	22,000	16,000	- 6,000	- 27.3	GOOD
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.4%	6.3%	- 2.1%		GOOD

While the decline in the unemployment rate and 6,000 fewer unemployed persons was good news, the loss of 9,000 in the labor force (3,000 of which were employed people) has to be considered bad news.

Because of the state's heavy emphasis on minerals extraction its economy and labor markets are subject to peculiar phenomena. Wyoming's economic indicators frequently lag several months behind those of the rest of the nation. This is true especially with regard to the timing of economic recessions and expansions. Graph 7 shows that while the U.S. unemployment rate hit its peak of 11.4 percent in January of 1983, Wyoming's high of 10.3 percent didn't come until April. While the rest of the country was enjoying a healthy recovery in 1983 and 1984, Wyoming saw declining population and labor force.

GRAPH 7
UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1981 - 1985



Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis

Another peculiar quirk is the degree to which the state feels the extremes of growth and no growth. The boom/bust scenario is well known in Wyoming.

The good times are real good and the bad times can be extremely bad. The more fluctuating trend line in Graph 7 belongs to Wyoming.

One more interesting note is how the changing seasons of Wyoming's climate influence the size of the labor force. The fluctuations seen on Graph 6 are a good indication of the seasonal nature of work found in Wyoming. Many industries stifled by the cold winter weather will often gear up to do a whole year's work during the warmer months.

While a cursory look at 1984 and 1985 labor force data does reveal a decline in unemployment many residents maintain that economic activity is still nowhere near what it was prior to the recession. In fact, by comparison Wyoming has not really felt the benefits associated with the nation's recovery. Although there are some prospering areas it appears that the balance of 1985 and 1986 may result in statistics quite similar to those of 1984. See Table 8 for some more recent historical labor force data and some assumptions for the next couple of years.

There is more detailed labor force data in the Appendix. Included will be county and statewide annual data for 1970 to 1984, and monthly data for 1984 as well.

Inflation

Information in Tables 9 and 10 and Graph 8 is extracted from the November 14, 1985 News Release put out by the Research and Statistics Division of DAFC.

Table 9 or the Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI) is based on a sample of prices taken for 139 items in all 23 counties. Each community is compared to the overall average which is set at 100.0 percent. Keep in mind that the housing, food, and transportation categories are weighted more heavily than the others.

Table 9 shows that those areas with the most activity also generally have the highest prices. Jackson, the tourist center and Evanston, the energy center had all items indexes that surpassed 110. This means that the cost of living in these areas is 10 percent higher than the statewide average cost of living. The rest of the areas recording all items indices of over 100 percent are generally considered to be the leading towns in terms of population and economic activity. The different localities may have high prices in one group but low prices in another. For example, #2 ranking Evanston has apparel costs that are 86.24 percent of the average while the overall ranking of Sheridan is 11 despite their apparel costs that are 110.07 percent of the average.

The inflation rates on Table 10 were determined by comparing the quarterly WCLI's over-the-year. This is done on a regional basis where several counties are lumped together. Graph 8 is a comparison of Wyoming inflation rates with those overall U.S. inflation rates as determined by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). It appears that those 13 counties with WCLI's below 100 have low enough price increases to help keep Wyoming's inflation rates a bit below those for the rest of the U.S. Because of the state's presently slow growth and soft energy prices it can be expected that inflation in Wyoming will continue to be lower than in other states.

TABLE 8

STATE OF WYOMING
SUMMARY TABLE OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
FOR 1985 AND 1986

	EXPERIENCE								--Assumption--	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total Civilian Labor Force	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	256,000	263,000	254,000	253,000	254,000
Total Employed	186,000	201,000	217,000	225,000	239,000	241,000	241,000	238,000	237,000	239,000
Total Unemployed	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000	16,000	16,000	15,000
Average Unemployment Rate - %	3.6	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	5.8	8.4	6.3	6.3	5.9
Covered Employment (State UI)	130,698	171,220*	186,693	197,537	208,770	204,607	188,942	190,344	191,000	193,000
Insured Unemployed	1,970	1,533	1,552	2,732	3,508	7,576	9,065	4,383	4,100	3,800
Insured Unemployment Rate - %	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	3.7	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.0

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
FROM PRIOR YEAR

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Total Civilian Labor Force	8.3%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	2.4%	2.7%	- 3.4%	- 0.4%	0.4%
Total Employed	8.6	7.4	3.7	6.2	0.8	0.0	- 1.2	- 0.4	0.8
Total Unemployed	0.0	- 14.3	50.0	11.1	50.0	46.7	- 27.3	0.0	- 6.3
Covered Employment (State UI)	31.0*	9.0	5.8	5.7	- 2.0	- 7.7	0.7	0.3	1.0
Insured Unemployment	- 22.2	1.2	76.0	28.4	116.0	19.7	- 51.6	- 6.5	- 7.3

* Effective January 1, 1978, the Wyoming State U.I. Law was changed to encompass the agricultural employer, domestic employers, most government employers, and some nonprofit organizations.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, August 1985

TABLE 9

WYOMING COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING INDEX
PRICES AS OF OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4, 1985
STATEWIDE AVERAGE = 100

CITY	RANK	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	APPAREL	TRANS	MEDICAL	RECCARE
JACKSON	1	110.18	99.39	125.03	103.21	101.72	99.83	104.96
EVANSTON	2	110.09	96.17	129.96	86.24	103.36	99.70	98.10
GILLETTE	3	108.93	99.70	122.00	100.97	101.77	106.41	100.57
ROCK SPRINGS	4	108.80	102.55	120.13	106.65	101.95	99.63	101.65
KEMMERER	5	105.98	99.82	114.33	100.50	99.28	103.44	105.75
PINEDALE	6	102.62	102.43	106.64	96.94	98.43	99.03	102.43
SUNDANCE	7	102.48	111.78	104.09	94.24	94.52	102.49	100.77
CASPER	8	100.74	96.95	100.39	88.89	105.42	103.51	102.92
CODY	9	100.28	104.14	99.30	103.14	99.12	100.20	98.09
CHEYENNE	10	100.13	96.87	101.58	95.74	102.84	98.33	98.60
SHERIDAN	11	99.41	102.44	95.89	110.07	99.49	99.64	100.78
WORLAND	12	99.40	104.39	96.93	109.46	97.70	105.70	94.49
LARAMIE	13	99.34	98.53	100.95	103.07	98.36	96.08	97.56
WHEATLAND	14	97.98	98.67	95.35	100.62	99.91	99.89	99.42
RIVERTON	15	96.57	99.50	92.09	98.82	101.06	100.73	94.41
DOUGLAS	16	96.12	97.35	88.33	101.55	101.17	101.59	104.15
BUFFALO	17	96.10	104.13	87.63	107.13	99.08	98.35	98.40
GREYBULL	18	95.81	99.36	90.04	99.76	98.28	101.73	98.88
THERMOPOLIS	19	95.40	101.77	87.49	104.66	99.44	98.15	97.12
NEWCASTLE	20	95.31	100.86	87.69	100.97	96.79	103.16	101.04
LUSK	21	95.08	97.07	84.09	103.85	104.37	97.21	104.39
RAWLINS	22	92.26	95.09	87.13	82.81	99.44	92.03	94.84
TORRINGTON	23	90.99	91.05	82.95	100.72	96.52	93.16	100.68
LAKEWOOD		110.45	97.34	127.64	103.82	98.72	105.10	104.78

Source: Reprinted from DAFC Research and Statistics News Release, November 14, 1985

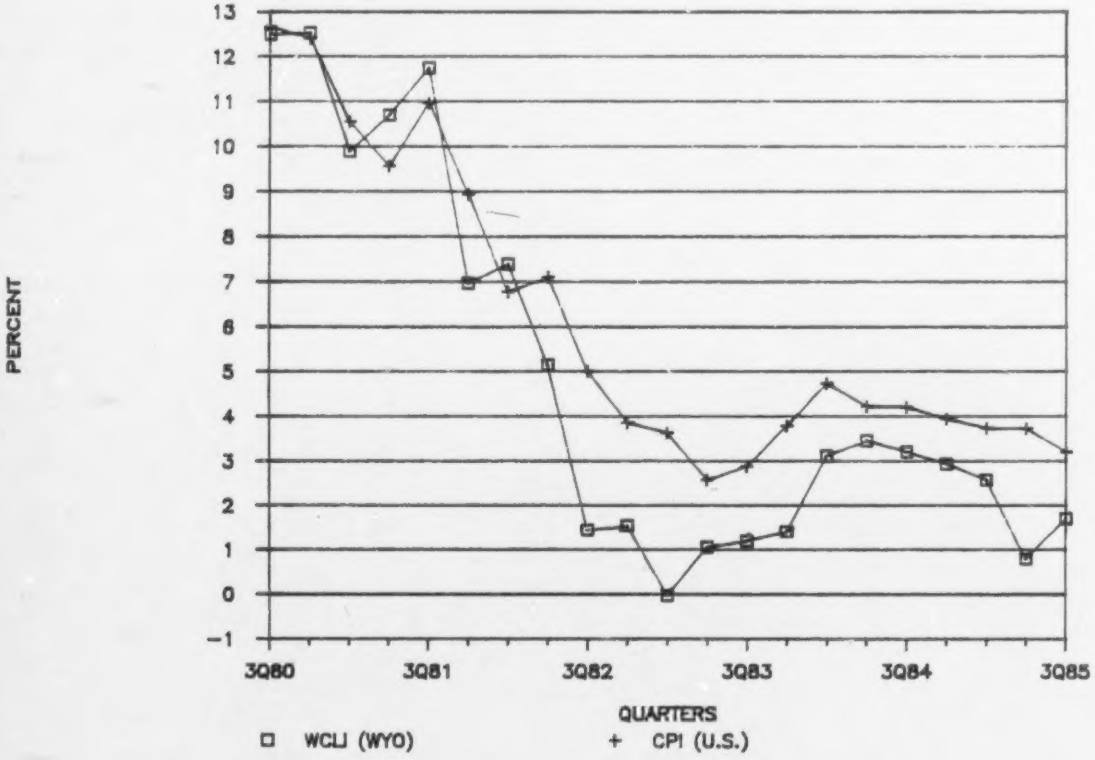
TABLE 10

WYOMING ANNUAL INFLATION RATE BY REGION AND BY CATEGORY WEIGHTED BY POPULATION (3RD QTR 1984 - 3RD QTR 1985)

REGION	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	APPAREL	TRANS	MEDICAL	RECCARE
SWA	1.71	-1.20	1.29	0.73	3.62	5.82	2.41
Southeast	1.44	-3.03	1.50	-0.62	4.59	6.14	0.98
Southwest	3.51	1.77	4.67	0.93	2.61	6.47	3.80
Central	1.29	-1.43	0.14	1.74	3.90	3.25	3.19
Northeast	1.14	0.25	-1.28	3.07	2.81	6.99	3.15
Northwest	1.95	-1.29	1.67	-0.22	3.86	8.16	2.06

GRAPH 8

INFLATION RATES - WYOMING AND U.S. 3 QTR 1980 - 3 QTR 1985



Southeast - Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties
Southwest - Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties
Central - Converse, Fremont and Natrona counties
Northeast - Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan and Weston counties
Northwest - Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton and Washakie counties

Source: Reprinted from DAFC Research and Statistics News Release, November 14, 1985

Income

Preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that for the first time in years Wyoming's average annual pay was below that of the national average. The 1984 U.S. average annual pay of workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance systems was $18,350 while Wyoming's 1984 figure was $18,322. Wyoming's ranking among the states went from 13th in 1983 to 15th in 1984. The U.S. average pay increase from 1983 to 1984 was 4.6 percent. Wyoming's over-the-year increase of 2.5 percent ranked 45th among the states and Washington, D.C. Alaska's 1984 annual pay level was far and away the highest at $28,806 even though their over-the-year growth was a scant 0.2 percent.

Table 11 compares Wyoming and overall U.S. average pay for 1983 and 1984 among the various industries. The U.S. data covers over 89 percent or 93.6 million workers across the country. In Wyoming some 190,000 plus workers are covered by unemployment compensation.

TABLE 11

COMPARISON OF U.S. AND WYOMING
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR COVERED
WORKERS 1/, BY INDUSTRY 1983 and 1984

	WYOMING			U.S.A.		
	1983	1984 2/	CHANGE 3/	1983	1984 2/	CHANGE 3/
PRIVATE 4/						
TOTAL	17,786	18,104	1.8	17,416	18,175	4.4
MINING	29,716	30,557	2.8	28,833	30,170	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	19,663	19,893	1.2	20,494	20,733	1.2
MANUFACTURING	19,802	20,059	1.3	21,465	22,594	5.3
TRANS., COMM., & UTIL.	23,253	23,930	2.9	24,034	24,687	2.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	21,285	21,788	2.4	21,511	22,736	5.7
RETAIL TRADE	9,581	9,716	1.4	10,006	10,405	4.0
FINAN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	16,577	17,355	4.7	19,583	20,731	5.9
SERVICES	12,273	12,617	2.8	15,351	16,044	4.5
GOVERNMENT	18,132	18,997	4.8	18,162	19,229	5.9

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
2/ Data are preliminary.
3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.
4/ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

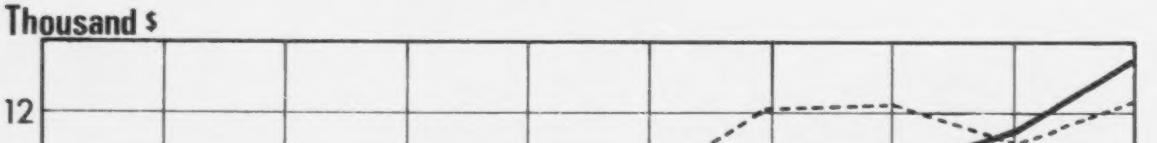
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics News Release, USDL 85-320, August 13, 1985.

TABLE 12

WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME 1975 - 1984

	WYOMING				U.S.	
	PERCENT OF NAT'L AVG	RANK AMONG STATES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR	PER CAPITA PERS. INC.	PER CAPITA PERS. INC.	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR
1975	105	14	7.8	$ 6,119	$ 5,842	7.2
1976	107	12	11.0	6,791	6,367	9.0
1977	108	11	11.0	7,535	6,984	9.7
1978	111	7	14.7	8,644	7,772	11.3
1979	114	5	13.9	9,843	8,651	11.3
1980	116	4	11.8	11,009	9,494	9.7
1981	114	4	9.6	12,066	10,544	11.1
1982	108	8	- 0.2	12,010	11,113	5.4
1983	100	18	- 3.3	11,643	11,690	5.2
1984	96	20	5.0	12,224	12,789	9.4

GRAPH 9
WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME
1975 - 1984



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1985.

Annual average pay varies widely by industry. Workers in the mining industry which include oil and gas extraction received the highest pay. As Wyoming has a preponderance of mining workers, this is good news. At $30,557 a year the Wyoming miner earns approximately $400 more than the average miner in the United States.

On the other side of the coin are the retail trade employees who earn the least per year. Unfortunately, for Wyoming retailers they earn nearly $700 less than the national average at $9,716 a year.

Another interesting point in this data shows that in Wyoming and across the nation, the finance, insurance, and real estate industry pay increases over-the-year were the highest of all private sector industries. Also keeping pace as far as percent increases go were employees in federal, state, and local governments.

Table 12 and Graph 9 provide per capita income data for Wyoming and the United States. The graph lines show that for the first time in recent history, Wyoming's per capita income is less than that of the country's average. Although the 1984 figure of $12,586 was a healthy 5.6 percent increase over 1983, it still did not keep pace with the nation's 8.7 percent increase over that time period. Appendix Table 18 contains per capita income figures in dollars and the percent of the national average that income is for each of Wyoming's counties for the years 1978 to 1983.

Those figures were released in April of 1985. Although the figures are unrevised they still provide an accurate picture of per capita income in Wyoming.

Bankruptcies and Corporate Charters

Information provided in this section was provided by the Clerk of Bankruptcy Court and the Wyoming Secretary of State. Table 13 analyzes monthly bankruptcies by county for the last couple of years. Table 14 goes over the number of monthly corporate charter filings by county for the last three fiscal years.

While most states recovered from the recession with verve, Wyoming can't seem to rid itself of the effects of the prolonged slowdown. A look at some recent bankruptcy statistics gives more evidence of the stagnant nature of the state's economy. During a time when unemployment and other economic indicators are improving, note how the number of bankruptcies has continued to increase each year since 1979.

1979 - 384
1980 - 509
1981 - 548
1982 - 657
1983 - 833
1984 - 970
1985 - 1,000-1,100 based on
an estimate after 8 months.

Major reasons attributed to the recent increases include the energy bust of 1982, the current plight of agriculture, and rapidly escalating medical care costs.

Table 13 shows the number of bankruptcies for the state of Wyoming and its counties from September 1983 through August 1985. As could be expected the most populous counties (Laramie, Natrona) have the most bankruptcies. Together the Casper and Cheyenne areas account for over 35 percent of the state's bankruptcies.

TABLE 13

WYOMING BANKRUPTCIES

	SEPTEMBER 1983 TO AUGUST 1984													SEPTEMBER 1984 TO AUGUST 1985												
COUNTY	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
STATEWIDE	88	80	58	61	67	71	103	101	69	67	87	87	939	66	73	88	91	91	86	71	94	96	99	100	98	1,053
ALBANY	2	4	3	3	~~1~~	~~1~~	3	2	2	2	2	0	25	2	2	5	3	4	1	4	5	5	5	3	6	45
BIG HORN	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	19	3	1	0	3	4	3	3	5	1	2	2	1	28
CAMPBELL	1	4	3	9	4	2	12	10	2	2	5	8	62	5	2	10	11	8	6	3	8	14	5	12	9	93
CARBON	3	2	3	1	1	2	9	5	2	5	3	4	40	3	3	3	4	1	6	2	5	6	4	5	4	46
CONVERSE	1	3	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	28	0	0	4	3	1	5	1	6	5	12	8	4	49
CROOK	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	8	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	10
FREMONT	7	6	7	1	2	4	6	6	4	5	4	10	62	8	8	4	2	9	9	6	3	9	9	8	7	82
GOSHEN	1	1	1	3	4	5	2	1	0	2	0	1	21	0	2	3	1	2	1	5	1	4	3	3	2	27
HOT SPRINGS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	8
JOHNSON	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
LARAMIE	10	9	7	10	5	10	9	21	8	4	17	13	123	8	11	14	10	12	11	11	18	13	17	20	21	166
LINCOLN	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	2	3	3	0	19	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	14
NATRONA	15	13	16	11	20	9	22	25	16	15	26	18	206	12	22	18	17	18	12	16	20	13	24	19	24	215
NIOBRARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	10
PARK	3	2	2	0	2	4	5	1	2	2	1	2	26	7	0	2	7	1	2	6	2	4	2	3	1	37
PLATTE	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	0	1	3	1	6	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	18
SHERIDAN	2	3	1	3	3	7	3	3	5	6	0	2	38	1	0	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	2	0	2	24
SUBLETTE	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	3	13
SWEETWATER	3	6	3	3	4	3	8	4	8	3	4	5	54	2	5	8	10	8	8	3	4	3	2	4	3	60
TETON	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	4	13	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	23
UINTA	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	4	3	4	31	5	5	3	3	4	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	3	30
WASHAKIE	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	15	0	2	3	0	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	15
WESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	9
OUT OF STATE OR UNKNOWN	28	18	5	7	11	10	13	9	5	2	5	2	115	5	2	2	8	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	25

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis, September 1985, from data supplied by Wyoming Bankruptcy Court

Table 14 shows that the number of corporate charter filings has been decreasing for the last few years. This trend will continue until prospective businesses perceive that Wyoming's business climate has improved.

TABLE 14

DOMESTIC CHARTERS BY COUNTY - FISCAL YEARS JULY 1983 TO JULY 1985

	1983													1984													1985												
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
STATEWIDE	133	133	138	86	107	184	117	100	131	119	157	136	1,541	129	119	124	107	113	90	120	114	125	124	97	138	1,400	124	118	90	95	99	79	98	101	109	103	112	92	1,220
ALBANY	3	4	8	3	4	10	4	4	9	3	6	8	66	5	8	5	3	5	7	3	6	11	9	8	11	81	8	8	5	4	4	6	11	2	4	4	10	12	78
BIG HORN	4	2	3	3	0	4	3	3	1	0	3	1	27	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	5	0	0	1	1	25	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	13
CAMPBELL	20	5	6	5	2	12	10	9	6	8	8	5	96	8	7	7	4	11	6	8	2	8	2	4	6	73	6	7	3	11	4	4	9	4	11	7	3	5	74
CARBON	3	8	2	1	2	3	4	2	8	4	1	4	42	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	4	4	3	2	6	37	8	5	1	2	4	2	2	3	5	2	5	3	42
CONVERSE	2	1	3	1	3	5	2	1	3	3	1	3	28	4	3	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	4	2	3	25	3	3	4	4	2	4	2	3	1	0	1	2	29
CROOK	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	10	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	10
FREMONT	6	4	6	6	11	13	1	10	11	9	11	14	102	6	4	9	6	10	5	13	12	8	12	5	14	104	10	2	4	4	7	4	6	10	11	9	6	8	81
GOSHEN	2	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	18	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	4	1	4	17	0	0	1	4	3	1	7	1	3	5	2	5	32
HOT SPRINGS	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	12	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	15
JOHNSON	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	12	3	1	3	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	4	2	24	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	3	2	19
LARAMIE	25	27	28	15	23	30	20	21	17	29	41	31	307	25	31	28	17	19	21	28	24	26	21	14	27	281	26	22	22	20	25	13	18	16	20	23	24	12	241
LINCOLN	5	4	0	3	1	0	4	3	1	2	5	2	30	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	22	5	6	3	1	0	3	2	4	0	0	1	2	27
NATRONA	18	33	36	16	23	32	33	16	22	22	39	37	327	24	24	21	18	21	14	24	19	27	10	22	30	254	22	23	21	18	16	12	13	19	23	15	19	21	222
NIOBRARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
PARK	9	4	6	7	7	8	4	3	8	6	6	4	72	9	7	7	10	4	4	6	5	7	9	5	4	77	4	4	4	5	2	6	3	4	3	6	8	1	50
PLATTE	0	2	2	1	2	0	3	1	2	2	2	2	19	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	11
SHERIDAN	3	5	5	5	4	12	9	2	9	8	8	4	74	11	4	4	3	3	6	5	5	1	8	3	6	59	2	7	4	3	5	3	4	6	3	6	4	1	48
SUBLETTE	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	15	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	13	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	12
SWEETWATER	7	4	7	2	6	19	7	6	4	3	3	5	73	6	3	6	6	3	2	3	5	5	7	5	5	56	3	3	3	4	4	6	3	5	4	4	2	4	45
TETON	13	9	10	8	6	12	2	4	9	12	7	3	95	9	4	7	17	11	3	4	7	8	20	10	5	105	7	8	4	7	6	7	7	9	6	8	14	3	86
UINTA	8	7	5	2	5	14	2	6	7	2	4	5	67	6	5	5	8	7	4	7	8	7	5	5	8	75	9	5	3	1	5	3	7	2	4	3	5	3	50
WASHAKIE	1	5	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	4	28	0	0	5	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	2	18	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	2	2	2	19
WESTON	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	4	0	1	1	16	1	2	2	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	10

Corporate charters for the 1985 fiscal year averaged about 100 a month for a total of 1,220. This is a decrease from 117 and 128 charters a month recorded in fiscal years 1984 and 1983 respectively. The number of domestic corporate charters filed annually has declined by nearly 21 percent between the fiscal years of 1983 and 1985.

TRENDS IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Much of the information discussed in this section results from careful inspection of Tables 15, 16, and 17 and Graph 10. Appendix Graphs 1 - 10 show employment levels by quarter for the last three years. This will include some subindustries as well as the primary industries. Table 15 is a look at the average covered employment in the basic industries for 1979 through 1984.

Covered employees are those who work for employers covered by the state and federal Employment Security Laws. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 88 percent of all workers in the United States are covered by unemployment insurance. This data is extracted from the mandatory quarterly payroll reports filed by all covered employers with the state's Unemployment Insurance Division. This is one reason why its figures will differ from those seen in Table 16. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is the source for Table 16. Because covered employment data is not available until six months after the fact, it was deemed necessary to generate more current information. Although it is a sample (as opposed to the universe of the covered employer reports) CES data is considered more up-to-date and still reliable. There are slight differences between CES and covered data due to different codings and classifications.

Table 17 breaks down wages and salaries by the different industries, giving an idea of the relative monetary importance of each of the industries. It also shows the increases and decreases in wage levels in the various industries over the last five years. Wage disbursements peaked in 1982, faltered during 1983's recession and finally started to improve in 1985. The final two columns of Table 17 compares Wyoming and the U.S. in terms of salary growth between the first quarters of 1981 and 1985.

Graph 10 compares Wyoming and the U.S. in terms of percentage employment in the various industries. Note the large differences between the mining and manufacturing percentages for Wyoming and the nation.

AGRICULTURE

Of the state's nearly 98,000 square miles, 48 percent is owned by the Federal Government. Six percent of the land is state land, four percent are Indian Trust Lands, and the remaining 42 percent are privately owned.

According to statistics provided by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, approximately 80 percent of the state's farm and ranch cash receipts come from the marketing of livestock and related products. Rangeland within the state fits livestock production requirements well. There are an estimated 45 million acres or 72 percent of the state that is being utilized for livestock grazing. Although the trend has been towards smaller, consolidated farms and ranches, the average size of a Wyoming farm is around 3,800 acres or nine times larger than the U.S. average.

While much of the state is used for grazing, there are only two major crop areas. Partly because of irrigation possibilities, the Big Horn Basin (Worland) and the Platte River Valley (Torrington, Wheatland) regions are capable of producing a wide variety of crops. Both are big producers of sugar beets and because of optimum weather conditions, are expecting a record year in terms of tonnage in 1985. In 1983 the state ranked ninth in sugar beet production.

Other rankings among the nation for 1983 include second in the number of stock sheep and the average size of ranches, and third in both pounds of wool and number of sheep and lambs.

Table 15 shows that there are around 2,000 covered agricultural workers in Wyoming. It should be noted that it has been estimated that only 1 in 8 agricultural workers are covered by unemployment insurance. This is far different from other industries where 9 out of 10 workers are covered.

Most people are aware of what high interest rates, declining land values, and lower crop production has done to agricultural communities. Other businesses in farming localities, including banks and the Farm Credit System, are also feeling the pinch. One perception is that many ranchers are diversifying and finding other work so as not to be too dependent on crops and livestock.

Table 17 does show that farm income in Wyoming has increased by 23.2 percent since 1982. Historically, ranching has always been big in the Cowboy state. Despite the recent woes of the industry, agriculture should continue to be an integral part of the state's culture and economy.

GRAPH 10

WYOMING AND U.S.
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PERCENT
BY INDUSTRY 1984

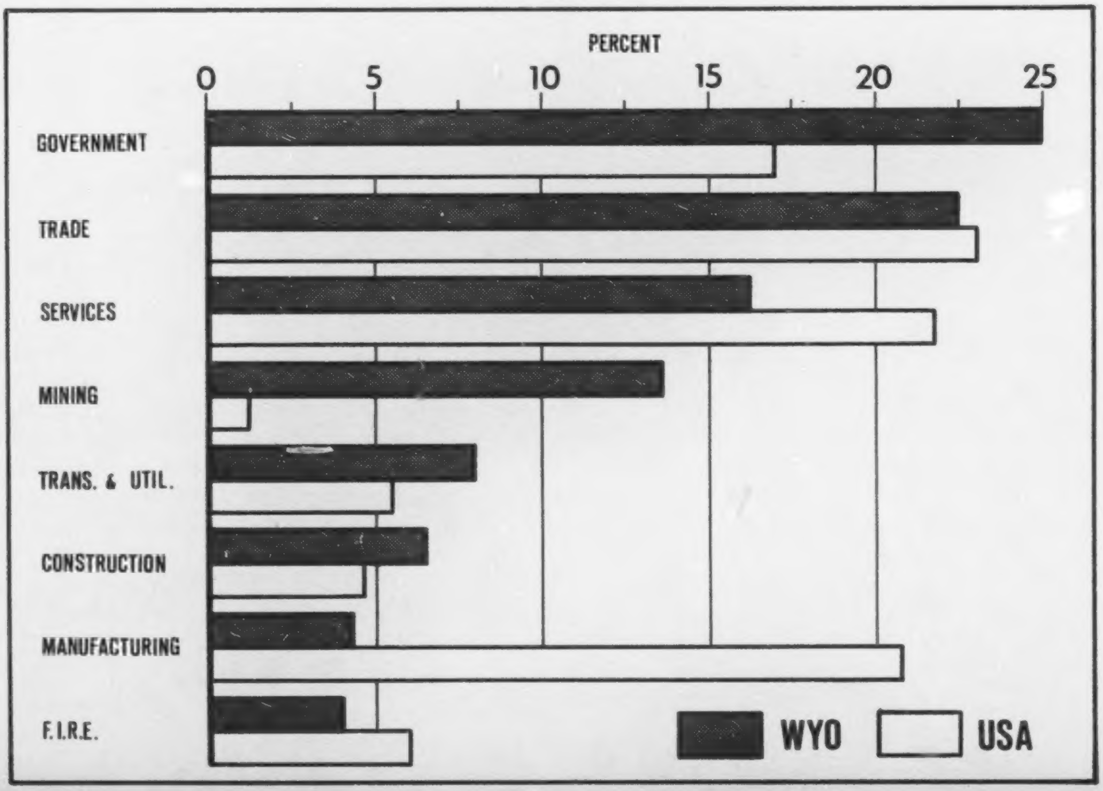


TABLE 15

WYOMING
AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1979 - 1984

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1983-1984 PERCENT CHANGE	1981-1984 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	186,693	197,537	208,770	204,549	188,942	190,344	100.0	0.7	- 8.8
AG, FOR, FISH.	1,516	1,783	1,923	1,987	2,026	2,052	1.1	1.3	6.7
MINING	32,598	36,084	38,603	34,717	28,530	27,855	14.6	- 2.4	- 27.8
CONSTRUCTION	22,405	22,250	22,744	21,162	15,384	16,048	8.4	4.3	- 29.4
MANUFACTURING	10,033	9,665	9,830	9,018	8,134	8,005	4.2	- 1.6	- 18.6
TRANS, COMM, UTILITIES	12,119	12,915	14,094	14,184	13,083	12,972	6.8	- 0.8	- 8.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	8,543	9,431	11,236	10,639	9,196	9,300	4.9	1.1	- 17.2
RETAIL TRADE	35,684	37,368	30,040	38,102	36,548	37,040	19.5	1.3	- 5.1
FIN, INS, REAL EST.	7,101	7,424	7,713	7,855	7,882	8,025	4.2	1.8	4.0
SERVICES	46,562	50,336	52,848	55,444	55,969	57,105	30.0	2.0	8.1
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10,134	10,257	10,726	11,441	11,740	11,944	6.3	1.7	11.4

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, August 1985

MINING

Much has been said about the prominence of the mining industry in Wyoming. Certainly the events and trends established over the past 15 years reinforce the idea that minerals extraction is the dominant force in Wyoming's economy. According to figures released by the Minerals Division of DEPAD (Department of Economic Planning and Development) the 1984 valuation on minerals produced in 1983 was in excess of $5.5 billion. This represents 70 percent of the state's total valuation and places the state high in the national rankings in many areas related to mineral extraction.

Illustration 1 shows how the value of minerals in Wyoming has grown just recently. While minerals accounted for 36 percent of the state's assessed valuation in 1974, by 1984 it had grown to 70 percent of the state's total value. To see how much each county contributed, look at Appendix Illustration 2. This change was largely the result of outside forces over which Wyoming had little control. Because of the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the U.S. took new directions with regard to the framework of its energy policies. In an effort to make itself more energy independent, national policies were redesigned to encourage more exploration and production within this country. Of course this meant good things for Wyoming, mainly because of the extensive reserves of oil, gas, coal and uranium.

Another reason for the increase in the value of minerals were changes in the severance tax rates mining companies have paid over the years. Note the changes in the following table.

SEVERANCE TAX RATE CHANGES

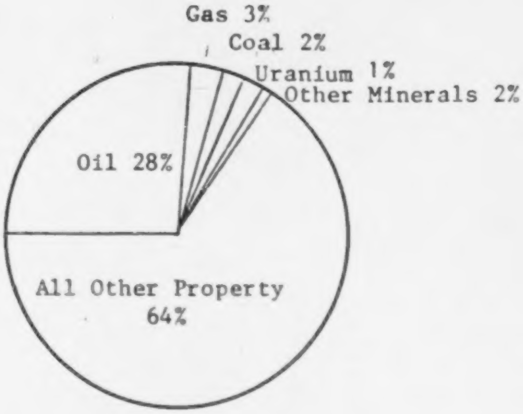
	1972	1984
COAL	1%	10.5%
OIL	1	6.0
GAS	1	6.0
TRONA	1	5.5
URANIUM	1	5.5
OTHERS	1	2.0

On Graph 10 note the differences between the U.S. and Wyoming in terms of the percent employed in the various industries. While the nation has a high percentage in manufacturing, many Wyoming workers are employed in mining. Because of this, the state responds to various fluctuations in business cycles and other economic phenomenon quite differently than most other states. Wyoming's dependence on the mining of energy related commodities has been cited as a major reason for the state's lag (usually 3 to 12 months) behind the nation in times of recession or expansion.

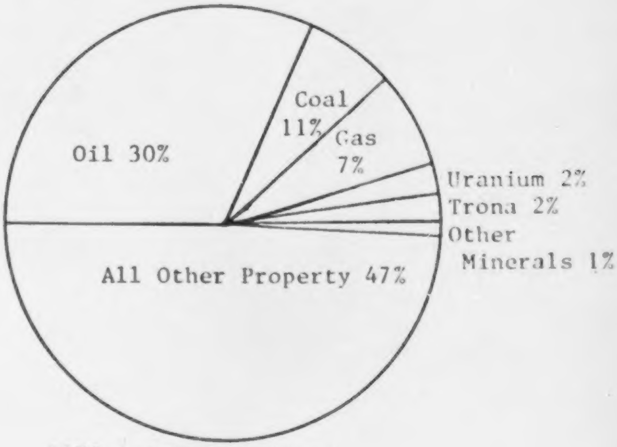
Both Table 15 and 16 show that mining employment peaked in 1981 at well over 35,000. While this represents approximately 15 percent of the state's workers, close inspection of Table 17 reveals that the industry is responsible for over 22 percent of the wages paid in Wyoming. Appendix Graphs 1 and 2 give greater insights into the current trends in the mining industry.

ILLUSTRATION 1

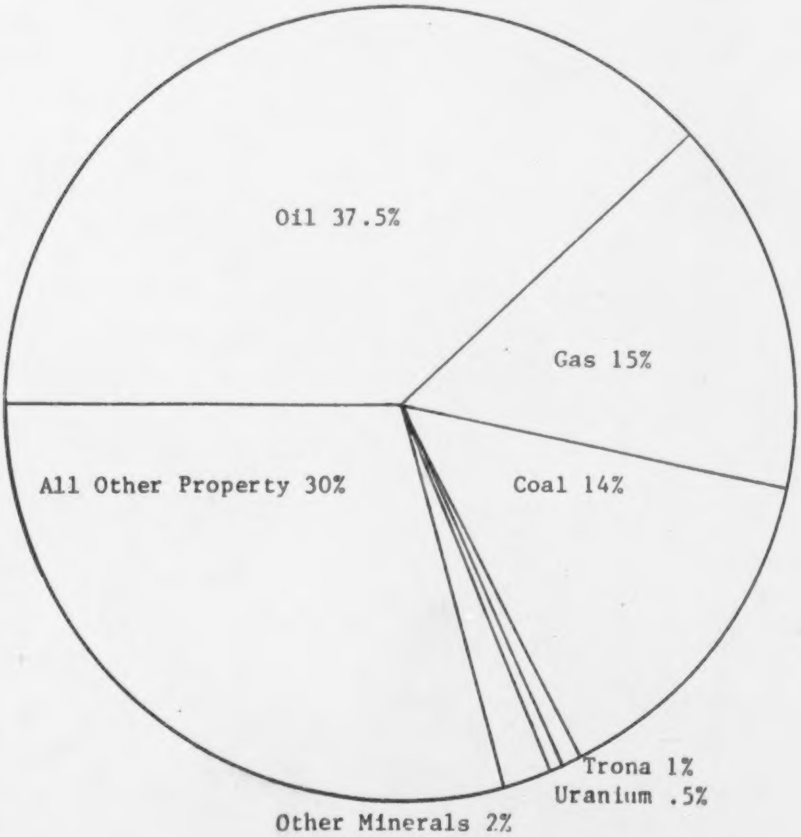
TOTAL STATE ASSESSED VALUATION 1974, 1979 AND 1984



1974 Total Valuation
$1,708,945,746



1979 Total Valuation
$3,702,626,530



1984 Total Valuation
$7,945,490,912

Reprinted from: 1984 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, Mineral Division of State
Department of Economic Planning & Development

TABLE 16

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Total Non-Agricultural	156.5	170.8	187.4	200.7	210.2	223.5	217.7	203.4	198.9
Manufacturing	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.1	8.2	8.3
Durable Goods	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.0
Lumber & Wood	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
Other Durable Goods	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.8
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.3
Food & Kindred	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Petro & Coal Prods.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Other Nondurable	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Mining	20.7	25.3	29.2	32.6	35.5	38.5	34.6	28.6	27.1
Metal Mining	3.7	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.5	4.3	3.9	3.2	1.5
Bit Coal & Quarrying	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	11.5	10.3	8.5	9.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.2	12.3	14.0	15.7	17.9	22.7	20.4	16.9	15.7
Crude Oil-Nat Gas	2.8	3.0	3.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil Field Service	7.4	9.3	10.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contract Construction	14.9	17.0	19.3	20.8	20.7	21.0	20.0	16.5	13.0
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	12.8	13.3	14.8	16.4	16.9	18.3	17.8	16.4	15.9
Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.3
Trans. exc Railroads	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.7
Utilities	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.1	6.8
Wholesale & Retail	35.1	38.1	41.7	44.3	47.0	50.3	49.0	44.4	44.7
Wholesale Trade	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	9.6	11.2	10.7	9.0	9.1
Retail Trade	29.2	31.4	34.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen.Merchandise	4.4	4.6	4.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Stores	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auto Dlrs-Stations	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.1
Eat-Drinking Places	9.7	10.9	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.8	12.5	12.2
Other Retail	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.3
Finance, Ins & Real Est.	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.0
Services	23.4	24.1	27.3	28.6	30.2	33.3	33.4	32.9	32.2
Hotel-Lodging Places	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.4	8.3	7.6	5.6	6.4
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Medical-Health Services	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.2
Other Services	10.9	12.1	14.1	15.1	16.9	17.8	18.1	19.3	17.8
Government	36.1	38.3	39.1	40.8	43.0	44.5	46.0	48.8	49.1
Federal Government	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6
State & Local	29.2	31.4	31.8	33.4	35.4	37.1	38.8	41.9	42.5
State Government	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.9
Local Government	19.0	20.9	21.0	22.3	23.6	25.0	26.5	29.2	29.6

* Estimates subject to revision

Prepared by the W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section, August 1985

TABLE 17

WYOMING

WAGES AND SALARIES BY MAJOR SOURCE AND MAJOR INDUSTRY FIRST QUARTER, 1981 - 1985 (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

BY PLACE OF WORK	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985 PERCENT OF TOTAL		PERCENT CHANGE 1981 - 1985	
						WYO	U.S.	WYO	U.S.
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	3,851	4,237	3,843	3,843	4,039	100.0	100.0	4.9	29.5
FARM	69	78	83	79	85	2.1	0.7	23.2	26.8
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER	10	10	9	10	10	0.2	0.4	0.0	30.4
MINING	978	1,102	875	866	917	22.7	1.6	- 6.2	9.4
CONSTRUCTION	450	442	297	257	260	6.4	5.1	- 42.2	20.5
MANUFACTURING	182	183	160	156	152	3.8	24.0	- 16.5	19.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	106	102	93	83	82	2.0	8.7	- 22.6	21.3
DURABLE GOODS	76	81	67	73	70	1.7	15.3	- 7.9	18.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	405	446	407	414	431	10.7	7.3	6.4	24.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	216	247	201	187	208	5.2	7.0	- 3.7	29.2
RETAIL TRADE	345	375	355	357	364	9.0	9.6	5.5	29.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	113	126	133	137	149	3.7	6.7	31.9	47.6
SERVICES	353	410	405	401	424	10.5	18.8	20.1	46.9
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	732	828	918	977	1,038	25.7	18.8	41.8	29.9
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	148	148	152	159	161	4.0	4.1	8.8	20.5
MILITARY	62	70	76	82	87	2.2	2.1	40.3	43.2
STATE AND LOCAL	522	611	691	736	791	19.6	12.6	51.5	31.1

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared By: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1985

Coal

According to the Annual Report of the State Inspector of Mines, there were 28 coal mines operating in the state that produced a record 130.7 million tons of coal in 1984. Appendix Table 14 has production and employment figures for the coal mining industry in Wyoming for the years 1865 to 1984. A point of interest is that because of technological advances there have been increases in production even though employment has been decreasing slowly but steadily over the last four years.

As a source for electricity, coal fired power plants seem to be the most economically efficient in today's world. Because demand for and consumption of electricity has been shown to be tied to GNP, a continued GNP growth would be a positive note for the coal industry. This is especially true in Wyoming where some experts have stated that Wyoming's one trillion tons of coal reserves could be 25 percent of the country's total.

Because of the fact that all but one of Wyoming's coal operations are strip mines, the actual cost of the coal is much cheaper than deep mined eastern coal. In 1984 only 14 percent of Wyoming's mined coal was burned within the state. This means that 86 percent of the 130.7 million tons mined in 1984 was shipped out of state. Unfortunately, the rail freight rates have reached the point where it costs up to three times as much to transport the coal as the cost of the coal itself. The southern and midwestern users of Wyoming coal are starting to look closer to home for cheaper coal. Especially now that the government requires scrubbers on all power plant smokestacks regardless of the sulphur content of the coal being burned. At one time Wyoming's low sulphur coal was more in demand by utilities because of its enviornmental advantages. However, the scrubber requirement now makes the sulphur content a non-issue.

Appendix Illustration 1 shows the location of coal mines that operated in Wyoming in 1984. Campbell County which is the heart of the Powder River Coal Basin was responsible for nearly 107 million tons or 82 percent of the state's total production in 1984. Thunder Basin Coal Company's Black Thunder Mine was the top producer in 1984, mining 21.2 million tons of coal. In terms of 1984 national production, Wyoming followed Kentucky (159 million tons) and was just behind West Virginia (130.9 million tons).

While there have been some indications of a slackening of demand for coal in domestic markets, Wyoming's coal industry is looking at opening up foreign markets. Mexico, Japan, China, Taiwan, and the Phillipines are a few countries that have been mentioned. It is certain that the coal industry has established itself in Wyoming and is here to stay.

Oil & Gas

A close look at Illustration 1 reveals how oil and gas have grown in valuation since 1979. Oil has increased by 7.5 percent and gas a whopping 8 percent. In 1984, oil accounted for 37.5 percent and gas 15 percent of the state's total assessed valuation. Combined, that is 52.5 percent or $4,131,655,274.

Wyoming has 21 of its 23 counties producing oil and/or gas. The Mineral

Division of DEPAD estimates that production in 1985 of oil to be greatest in Park and Campbell counties with 21,500,000 barrels of oil each, while Uinta with 130,000,000 million cubic feet will produce the greatest amount of gas. Wyoming ranks 6th in the production of oil and 5th in the production of gas among the states.

The number of oil rigs working during a particular time is a good indicator of how this industry is doing. The all-time record year for rotary rig activity in Wyoming was 1981, with an average of 191 units working on a monthly basis. During 1984, the rotary rig activity increased 21.5% from 1983 levels, but remained sluggish at a monthly average of 115.

Employment is another important indicator when evaluating the economic health of the oil and gas industry. Table 16 reveals how oil and gas extraction employment increased through 1981 to 22,700 workers then dropped to 15,700 by 1984. Oil field services has been especially hard hit, losing almost 7,000 workers during this same period. Natrona County has been the "hub" for many of these service companies and has had to learn to live without this employment and payroll. Appendix Graph 2 echos this same conclusion.

Although employment and rig activity are lower than during the early 80's, it is safe to say that there will be continued growth in this industry. However, most analysts feel the prospects for growth in oil and gas in Wyoming will be slow and will depend on factors such as: U.S. economic growth, OPEC pricing, energy efficiency and competing fuels.

Trona

The world's largest deposit of trona is found in Wyoming's Green River Basin. From this deposit, the state produces about 95 percent of the nation's supply of natural soda ash. Fifty-five percent of all trona is used to make glass, while 23 percent is used by the chemical industry and the remaining 22 percent is used in various ways.

Wyoming's trona production has grown from 29,658 tons in 1950, to 10,542,417 tons in 1983. Valuation of 1983 production was $104,500,003. Employment has continued to decline in this industry and showed a substantial drop during 1984 due to layoffs. The short-term future of Wyoming's trona is less favorable than earlier predictions, due to slumps in housing and the automobile industry, two prime users of glass, which is trona's most important market. In the longer term, significant growth in Wyoming's trona market would seem to be likely to come from Europe.

Uranium

The uranium industry remains in poor shape with employment dropping from 1,347 in 1983 to 976 in 1984. Production has also dropped from 1,964,357 tons in 1983 to 1,572,064 tons in 1984. These figures are a far cry from the 5,300 workers and 5.5 million tons produced in 1979.

The primary uses of uranium are as fuel for nuclear reactors (15 percent of the nation's electricity) and national defense. A drop in power demand coupled with uneasiness over nuclear power plant reliability have combined to slow construction of new power plants, and greatly reduced the requirements for the uranium industry. Authorities feel that the industry won't really recover until late in the 1980's.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Bentonite, a sedimentary mineral, is another of Wyoming's reserves that is mined in large quantities. It is used primarily as a component of drilling mud in the oil industry. Employment grew by 80 workers, to 782, in 1984 after laying off some 200 workers in 1983. Production remained relatively steady for 1984 at 2,082,330 tons mined and 1,480,648 tons processed.

The Wyoming bentonite industry is facing a decline in markets due to a reduction in oil well drilling. Long range prospects are favorable, but bentonite production will very likely be reduced for the next several years.

Wyoming at present, has no active iron ore industry. The United States Aggregrate operation in Albany County has been closed for ten years. In July, 1980, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation closed the Sunrise Mine due to the depressed state of the steel industry. U.S. Steel Corporation closed their Atlantic City operation indefinitely on October 1, 1983, for economic reasons and enviornmental problems at their Geneva, Utah foundry.

Sand and Gravel is the only mineral commodity which is produced in all 50 states, and coincidentally is the only one produced in all of Wyoming's 23 counties. Continuing construction in Wyoming should maintain the sand and gravel pits throughout the state.

The following minerals and processes are also present in Wyoming: limestone, copper, gold, diamonds, gypsum, zeolites, jade, phosphate processing, coal conversion to coke, cement processing, clay, marble, granite, and sodium sulfate.

Hours and Earnings in Mining

The hours and earnings data discussed below comes from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program undertaken in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This data comes from a sampling of establishments who voluntarily report employment, earnings, and hours each month. Due to the inability of Wyoming's CES program to meet certain statistical standards, only data for the Mining and Manufacturing industries is published. See the subsection of Manufacturing for the appropriate data in that sector.

TABLE 18

UNITED STATES AND WYOMING
MINING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	WYOMING			U.S.		
	JULY '84	JULY '85	PERCENT CHANGE	JULY '84	JULY '85	PERCENT CHANGE
Average Weekly Earnings	$544.00	$553.28	1.7%	$499.82	$509.65	2.0%
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.3	- 0.5	43.2	42.9	- 0.7
Average Hourly Earnings	12.80	13.08	2.2	11.57	11.88	2.7

Note that mining wages are higher in Wyoming while Mining hours worked is greater on a national basis.

CONSTRUCTION

Graph 10 shows that Wyoming employs 6.5 percent of its workers in construction while the corresponding U.S. figure is 4.4 percent. Tables 15 and 16 show how the construction industry in Wyoming has yet to recover from the recession of 1983. Some increases have been seen since then, but are generally limited to Lincoln and Sweetwater Counties. The reason is Exxon's LaBarge Project, Chevron's Fertilizer Plant at Rock Springs, and the installation of sulphur dioxide scrubbers at the Jim Bridger Power Plant.

Table 17 shows that construction is responsible for 6.4 percent of the wages in the state. A wage disbursement decrease of 42.2 percent in four years (1981-1985) was the largest decrease in any of the industries.

Wyoming's construction industry is slowly moving toward prerecession levels. This trend, which started in 1984 with road and highway construction is expected to continue through the 1980's. However, unless Wyoming can control the effects of short term, large projects and can stimulate residential and other types of construction, this trend could turn down again.

MANUFACTURING

Over 20 percent of workers in the U.S. are involved in the manufacturing industry. Wyoming employs 4 to 5 percent of its workers in this industry. Wyoming's manufacturing employment dropped 18.6 percent between 1981 and 1984. Wages and salaries earned in manufacturing also dropped 16.5 percent between 1981 and 1984, while the U.S. rose 19.3 percent during this same time. Since both manufacturing employment and income are less than 5 percent of the respective totals, the effects of this industry's decline are not too severe.

Appendix Graph 4 illustrates the trends in the manufacturing sector. Note the continuing downward trend of petroleum refining and the seasonal nature of sugar beet processing (sugar and confectionary products).

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Table 19 compares hours and earnings data for the United States and Wyoming. The data are results from the CES program like those figures for the mining industry in Table 18.

TABLE 19

UNITED STATES AND WYOMING
MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	WYOMING			U.S.		
	JULY '84	JULY '85	PERCENT CHANGE	JULY '84	JULY '85	PERCENT CHANGE
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.49	$364.60	1.7%	$369.55	$382.15	3.4%
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	37.9	- 5.5	40.3	40.1	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	8.94	9.62	7.6	9.17	9.53	3.9

Wyoming's manufacturing workers earn slightly less than the national average. Also, note the over-the-year decrease in manufacturing hours worked in Wyoming.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Looking at Table 15, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities accounts for 6.8 percent of the state's total employment. This industry peak in 1982 at 14,184 workers. By 1984 the number decreased to 12,972. While employment was dropping, those that continued to work in TCU saw a 6.4 percent increase in wages and salaries from 1981 to 1985. Unfortunately, this did not keep pace with the nation's TCU income increase of 24.1 percent for the same period.

Employment in the TCU sector is expected to grow slightly each year. This gradual increase should level out in the late 1980's, peaking at nearly 20,000 employees by 1990.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

In 1984 the Trade industry employed somewhere in the neighborhood of 45,000 people. Although down from the peak of approximately 50,000 in 1981, the sector still employs over 20 percent of the state's total. Graph 10 shows this to be slightly less than the overall U.S. average.

Table 15 shows that Wholesale Trade felt the recession more than Retail Trade. Wholesale trade had a -17.2 percent change during 1981 to 1984 while Retail Trade changed -5.1 percent for the same period.

Appendix Graph 6 shows the major wholesale trade industries in Wyoming. Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, whose employment was over 5,000 in 1982, was closer to 3,500 by the end of 1984. There is little doubt that slowdowns in the mining sector caused employment in that wholesale trade industry to decline.

Appendix Graph 7 shows Wyoming's larger retail trade industries. Readily apparent is the fact that Eating and Drinking establishments employ the most people in Wyoming's retail trade group. Catering to the influx of tourists during the middle of each year helps explain the severe seasonal fluctuations of employment at eating and drinking establishments. Grocery stores, gas stations, and department stores also employ many in the retail trade group.

Growth in the trade sector is expected to be stable. Employment in wholesale and retail trade together is expected to be around 59,000 by 1990.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (FIRE)

Both Tables 15 and 16 show the steady nature of employment growth in FIRE. FIRE employment as a percent of total, is not as great as for the rest of the states. However, over the past few years FIRE is increasing its share of total employment in the state.

Although salaries in FIRE increased around 32 percent from 1981 to 1985, they did not keep pace with the rest of the U.S., which saw a 47 percent increase over the same period.

Growth in this sector has been steady, but it must be remembered that expansion in these industries in strongly linked to growth in other areas. Even so, FIRE employment is expected to increase faster than average, to around 10,000 in 1990.

SERVICES

Wyoming is following the national trend of a more Service orientated society. In terms of covered employment, the Services sector employs the most of any industry in the state. Much of the growth in the services category is a result of changes in both the Standard Industrial Classification codes in 1972 and the Employment Security Law in 1978. Many hospital and educational workers that were previously considered government employees are now in the services sector.

Both Tables 15 and 16 show the Service industry to be among the fastest growing in Wyoming. Table 17 also shows a growth of 20.1 percent in income attributed to services over the last five years. Appendix Graph 9 shows that Hotels, Motels, and Tourist Courts along with Hospitals, Colleges and Universities are the top three employers in the Services sector.

Most projections show Services to continue to be the fastest growing industry throughout the decade. The population of Wyoming is comparatively young. These "baby boomers" are producing their own echo which will increase the demand for day-care centers as well as elementary and ultimately secondary school teachers. As employment in other industries continues to grow, the state will have an increased need for medical, personal, and other services. By 1990 there could be more than 70,000 service workers in Wyoming.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

As seen in Appendix Graph 10, the Executive and Legislative Offices account for the lion's share of employment in the Public Administration sector.

Note that Table 15 and 16 differ significantly in this last sector. Again, this is due to various law changes and the way in which the employment is recorded. The CES program includes many public officials not covered by the U.I. Tax Laws.

Government as defined by the CES program employed more than any other industry in 1984. Graph 10 shows Wyoming government employment makes up 25 percent of the state's total compared to the U.S. average of 17 percent. A relatively small population in the big state with a lot of government owned land accounts for Wyoming's large number of government employees. Table 17 shows that personal income from government increased over 41 percent from 1981 to 1985. This is in comparison to the increase in the U.S. of 29.9 percent for the same period. The government sector produces more income (25.7 percent) than any other industry in the state.

Although government in Wyoming is here to stay, projected increases are slight. Most authorities feel that room for growth in the Government sector won't exist for some time.

UNMET MANPOWER NEEDS

When an employer wants to hire someone for a specific job and he is unable to find anyone, his manpower needs have not been met. The Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) is the source for Tables 20 and 21. Table 20 is a list of openings for specific occupations that have gone unfilled for 30 days or more. This is one definition of unmet manpower needs. Table 21 is a summary of openings received, filled, and left unfilled for general occupational groups.

Because the local Job Service Centers are the only input to ESARS, this data is limited as a source of unmet manpower needs. Some estimates reveal that only half of all job openings in the state are listed with the Job Service. The tables do not tell how long the openings have gone unfilled, except that it has been at least 30 days. Neither do they show why these openings have gone unfilled.

Both tables show that the hardest openings to fill are usually in Services, Clerical and Sales categories. Miscellaneous and Structural Work occupations can also be hard to fill. Table 21 also shows that the hard to fill jobs are often the ones with the most openings.

The following are some of the more obvious reasons for openings going unfilled.

- no qualified applicants due to the technical nature of the job that might require formal education or training.
- the employer may impose qualifications that are too high in relation to the wages offered.
- openings for menial work are typically low paying.
- some openings require travel or relocation within the state.
- hours or working conditions for the opening may be undesirable.
- pay for the opening may be for commission or piece work as opposed to an hourly, weekly or monthly wage.

Professional, Technical and Managerial positions may require specific educational attainment. Many of these job openings are filled by recent college graduates because experience is not an entry level criteria. Occupations with these qualifications, such as medical or health technicians and teachers, may remain unfilled because of being in a small town or rural area.

Managerial positions in Retail Trade or Service industries may be hard to fill because of low starting wages, salary based on productivity or lack of opportunity for advancement. High turnover in Clerical positions results in a demand which usually exceeds the supply of applicants. This is particularly true for clerk-typists who find the working conditions are usually good, but salaries are minimal. Nominal education or experience is required for clerk positions which may require shorthand and/or knowledge of various office machines. Further advancement in the company may require additional training.

Retail Trade sales positions generally require only a high school education and limited experience, but have a low starting wage so job openings in this

TABLE 20

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/ PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1985

DOT	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
869 687-026	Awning, Hanger Helper	64
323 687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	40
311 477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	37
313 361-014	Cook	17
929 687-030	Material Handler	17
318 687-010	Kitchen Helper	15
219 362-010	Administrative Clerk	13
290 477-014	Sales Clerk	10
201 362-030	Secretary	8
238 362-010	Hotel Clerk	8
311 477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom/ Coffee Shop	8
313 361-022	Cook, Short Order	8
381 687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	8
824 261-010	Electrician, Apprentice	8
620 261-010	Automobile Mechanic	7
804 281-010	Sheet Metal Worker	7
859 683-014	Rigger	7
312 474-010	Bartender	6
869 664-014	Construction Worker I	6
905 663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	6
920 687-014	Bagger	6
211 462-010	Cashier	5
279 357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	5
899 381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	5
930 684-026	Rotary Driller, Helper	5

1/ Only positions with five or more openings are shown. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.

TABLE 21

QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS
AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1985

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS		OPENINGS FILLED
			TOTAL	30 + DAYS	
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	654	167	68	422
2	Clerical and Sales	2,299	274	112	1,755
3	Services	2,947	436	244	2,407
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	887	32	5	779
5	Processing	71	10	8	74
6	Machine Trades	213	46	33	143
7	Bench Work	59	8	5	52
8	Structural Work	2,719	295	120	2,399
9	Miscellaneous	3,544	381	169	1,915
	TOTAL	13,393	1,649	764	9,946

Source: ESARS, June 30, 1985
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, October 1985

area tend to be hard to fill. Wages in Wholesale Trade are better, but may depend on sales volume, commission or some other factor. The less educated job seeker may find entry level opportunities in the sales area, but better paying positions require more education and/or experience.

There are always openings in the Service industries for waiters and waitresses, cooks and janitorial people. The wages offered are low, especially outside urban areas. The education and experience required are both minimal. Many positions involve part-time or shift work and advancement is negligible. Turnover is high because the positions are mainly filled by young men and women who are willing to work part-time after school to earn spending money and do not depend upon the employment for their livelihood.

Machine Trades, Bench Work and Miscellaneous Occupations associated with mining and manufacturing account for many of the unfilled openings. In Wyoming, mechanics and laborers are most in demand in the mining industry occupations. Prior experience is required for most positions as a mechanic. Openings which remain unfilled for a long period usually offer low wages compared to the experience required. Many of the openings in these categories are filled by trade school graduates.

Structural work is seasonal, so unemployment is high during the winter months. When job openings occur, they are usually filled fairly easily because wages are comparatively high. Structural workers must be prepared to travel to where construction is occurring and there are job openings. The demand for packaging and material handling exceeds applicants for the position. These positions can be filled by applicants for other types of work because the requirements for education and experience are minimal. The prospects for advancements are good after gaining experience which helps compensate for the low starting pay.

Occupational trends in Wyoming are closely related to seasonal factors and weather conditions. Mining, manufacturing and construction are most affected by these changes. Mining employment tends to drop during severe winter weather and retail trade is effected by the Holiday Shopping Season.

Manufacturing has its peak employment in September and October during the processing of sugar beets. Construction has its peak employment in the summer when college students swell the available work force. Although many students are rehired for old jobs, there is a flurry of job seeking as students compete for the remaining jobs.

Technical and managerial job openings remain stable throughout the year, as new industries locating in the state usually bring key supervisory personnel with them and therefore have little effect upon the rise and fall of demand for those positions.

WYOMING MANPOWER PROBLEMS

In a state with an economy as peculiar as Wyoming's, getting and keeping qualified workers is just one of many problems encountered. Even when boom and bust situations are expected and planned for, manpower problems still challenge businesses, towns, and various government agencies. Since the early 1970's, Wyoming's changing population structure has brought many new growth oriented problems to the state.

Development of Wyoming's vast mineral resources required an unique labor force and the resultant growth that occurred through the 1970's created significant impact problems. When the boom areas such as Evanston, Rock Springs and Gillette finally adapted to problems created by extreme growth, that growth stopped and in some cases actually reversed itself. While good times were very good (late '70's, early '80's) the recession that hit the nation in 1982 had a profound effect on Wyoming when it hit the state full force in 1983.

A review of Tables 11 and 12 shows that the recession was hard on Wyoming's income. The mining and construction industries employ many and pay high wages. Thus, the effect of slow downs in these two sectors spread to other industries. Fortunately, 1985 witnessed a slight upturn in construction and a gradual leveling in the mining industry. Forecasts for 1986 and 1987 predict those trends to continue.

Until recently Wyoming has enjoyed a high standard of living as well as the high costs that go hand-in-hand with elevated life-styles. Additional tax burdens have been placed on citizens in many areas to help cope with new needs created by more people. Several counties have implemented an optional one percent sales tax, and as a result are enjoying new and improved community services and facilities.

Just when it seemed that Wyoming was coming to grips with its growth and impact problems, the state was forced to deal with recessionary hardships. During 1979 to 1981 areas like Casper, Gillette, Evanston and Kemmerer were crowded to capacity. Competition for the limited supply of homes and lodgings was stiff and an abundance of money caused housing costs to skyrocket. The fact is that in calendar years 1979 and 1980, Wyoming had the lowest unemployment rates of all 50 states. Few people predicted that those rates would hit double digits early in 1983. All of a sudden housing was plentiful, causing costs to decline severely. Although unemployment rates have headed back down in 1984 and 1985, there is still an abundance of cheap housing and many vacancies in many parts of the state.

One area that is not expected to have an overabundance of housing is in the southwest part of the state. An estimated $2 billion in major construction projects have been scheduled for the next two or three years in that area. The major projects include: Exxon's $750 million Riley Ridge gas field development, Chevron's $250 million fertilizer plant, the $312 million installation of scrubbers at Jim Bridger Power Plant, Chevron's $92 million Painter Reservoir gas plant, and Amoco's $100 million Anschutz Ranch East gas processing plant. Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties are experiencing the impact of those and several other projects in that area. Past experience has taught residents in those localities to prepare for the problems caused by a severely swollen work force.

The sources of qualified workers is a difficult problem. Unions will always be one dependable source of quality labor. Some workers will enter the labor force from educational facilities. The federal government, in cooperation with state and local government, will train, retrain, or relocate a significant number of workers. The need for government assistance in certain areas is bound to increase due to the changing nature of today's economy.

The occupational profile of American (and Wyoming) workers is already undergoing significant alterations in response to the development of new industries, the evaporation of jobs in older industries, and the emergence of an increasingly service-oriented economy. It is only a matter of time before the information age, robotics, and other new technologies hit Wyoming full force.

A minor example that some of this new technology has come to Wyoming is evident from coal production figures seen in Appendix Table 14. The production increases from 1983 to 1984 of 17% was accomplished with 65 fewer employees. Continuation of this and similar trends could increase the already active government role in training and retraining.

Currently, federally assisted programs have been helpful in employing and training disadvantaged youths, both in and out of school. Despite current programs for those youths out of school, the high school dropout is still the most difficult person to employ. One important factor of job market entry of the dropout is that their socioeconomic situation may disqualify them from any current training program.

On the other side of the coin, residents with college degrees, especially in specialized fields outside of the mineral extraction and the construction industries, frequently find a dire lack of employment opportunities in their speciality in Wyoming and have to migrate to metropolitan areas to find suitable employment. In addition, many college graduates who are underemployed in terms of wages, move out of the state for better paying jobs in their fields. Wages in manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation & public utilities in the state, generally meet or exceed national levels. By the same token, wages in trade, finance, services and state & local government fall considerably below national standards.

It is this imbalance of wage scales that on one hand brings people into Wyoming, and at the same time, has forced some residents to migrate out of the state for higher salaries.

Wyoming is different from most states in that it has such a small percentage and small number of minorities. Tables 22, 23 and 24 are based on actual 1980 census data. The primary users of these tables, as well as several others from the WESC Research and Analysis Section is intended for federal contractors and subcontractors for their Affirmative Action Programs, as specified in Revised Order 4, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Wyoming has a fairly low percentage and number of economically disadvantaged. Because of the state's relatively low minority population and its high per capita income, approximately 7.9 percent of the states population falls below the poverty level.

The information shown on Table 25 shows estimates of the states economically disadvantaged population for 1980 and 1984. In comparison with total population tables, it should be noted that minority groups have a two or three fold higher incidence of being economically disadvantaged than whites.

TABLE 22

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES ESTIMATED FOR 1984

AREA	SEX		TOTAL	MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
	MALE	FEMALE		WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	249,468	237,775	487,243	224,272	1,746	3,742	998	5,488	12,972	213,760	1,664	3,567	951	5,231	12,364
Albany	15,573	14,260	29,833	13,735	156	78	156	452	997	12,577	143	71	143	414	913
Big Horn	6,327	6,202	12,529	5,966	0	32	13	76	240	5,848	0	31	12	74	236
Campbell	15,444	13,640	29,084	16,672	15	154	31	170	402	12,958	14	136	27	150	355
Carbon	9,624	8,673	18,297	7,853	48	67	38	520	1,088	7,077	43	61	35	468	980
Converse	6,487	6,158	12,645	5,981	6	52	6	117	324	5,678	6	49	6	111	308
Crook	3,040	2,852	5,892	3,010	0	12	3	3	12	2,823	0	11	3	3	11
Fremont	18,520	17,581	36,101	15,538	19	2,037	56	315	574	14,750	18	1,934	53	299	545
Goshen	6,129	6,405	12,534	5,338	6	18	6	300	460	5,579	6	19	6	314	480
Hot Springs	2,930	2,941	5,871	2,810	6	56	3	9	44	2,820	6	56	3	9	44
Johnson	3,500	3,515	7,015	3,409	4	21	4	18	49	3,424	4	21	4	18	49
Laramie	36,707	36,270	72,977	30,210	991	220	294	1,395	3,561	29,850	979	218	290	1,378	3,518
Lincoln	7,147	6,731	13,878	6,868	7	36	21	50	172	6,468	7	34	20	47	162
Natrona	36,785	35,485	72,270	34,247	257	221	147	625	1,287	33,037	248	213	142	603	1,242
Niobrara	1,486	1,578	3,064	1,464	1	4	1	4	13	1,554	2	5	2	5	14
Park	11,433	11,572	23,005	10,758	11	46	34	183	412	10,889	12	46	35	185	417
Platte	5,190	4,791	9,981	4,827	5	21	10	78	249	4,456	5	19	10	72	230
Sheridan	13,197	13,092	26,289	12,682	13	106	53	92	251	12,581	13	105	52	92	249
Sublette	2,581	2,344	4,925	2,540	3	10	3	8	23	2,306	2	9	2	5	21
Sweetwater	21,952	19,624	41,576	19,186	176	132	132	615	1,712	17,151	157	118	118	549	1,531
Teton	5,475	5,095	10,570	5,327	5	22	16	33	77	4,957	5	20	15	31	71
Uinta	10,839	9,847	20,686	10,308	11	43	11	130	336	9,364	10	39	10	118	305
Washakie	5,287	5,060	10,347	4,462	5	26	21	323	449	4,271	5	25	20	309	430
Weston	3,979	3,885	7,864	3,864	4	40	12	16	44	3,772	4	39	12	16	43

1) Information contained in this table is based on information from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics.

* This data has been surpressed due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

TABLE 23
ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES FOR 1984

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	159,258	94,742	254,000	145,034	1,016	2,032	508	3,302	7,366	87,630	508	1,270	508	1,524	3,810
Albany	8,673	6,381	15,054	7,678	60	45	106	211	573	5,672	45	45	91	166	362
Big Horn	3,325	1,894	5,219	3,090	0	16	*	84	136	1,832	0	10	*	16	42
Campbell	12,547	6,551	19,098	12,013	*	115	*	153	267	6,436	*	57	*	19	57
Carbon	6,466	3,258	9,724	5,377	10	58	19	389	622	2,684	10	29	29	19	311
Converse	4,660	2,553	7,213	4,292	*	58	*	50	260	2,438	*	14	*	678	72
Crook	1,868	954	2,822	1,863	0	*	*	6	3	943	0	*	*	11	0
Fremont	11,204	6,751	17,955	9,929	18	772	36	180	287	5,979	18	503	54	72	144
Goshen	4,259	2,621	6,880	3,853	0	*	*	151	248	2,415	0	*	*	83	131
Hot Springs	1,730	1,242	2,972	1,661	*	33	*	21	18	1,186	*	39	*	6	12
Johnson	2,450	1,470	3,920	2,356	0	*	0	47	43	1,450	0	*	0	12	8
Laramie	20,640	13,875	34,515	17,361	656	173	104	656	1,691	11,873	345	104	104	345	1,070
Lincoln	4,193	2,010	6,203	3,945	*	62	12	37	136	1,861	*	31	25	31	68
Natrona	24,101	14,771	38,872	22,546	117	311	39	350	739	13,800	39	194	78	194	466
Niobrara	999	592	1,591	999	*	*	0	0	*	589	*	*	0	3	*
Park	8,554	5,774	14,328	8,110	0	43	57	100	244	5,559	0	14	14	57	143
Platte	2,950	1,388	4,338	2,733	*	17	*	56	143	1,306	*	13	*	26	48
Sheridan	7,695	4,777	12,472	7,508	12	37	12	37	100	4,552	12	12	37	50	112
Sublette	1,670	860	2,530	1,652	*	*	*	8	10	850	*	*	*	3	5
Sweetwater	13,617	6,738	20,355	12,091	81	122	61	305	977	6,025	102	20	41	102	427
Teton	4,405	3,229	7,634	4,351	0	*	15	15	23	3,099	0	*	15	31	84
Uinta	7,573	3,613	11,186	7,148	*	67	*	112	257	3,468	*	22	*	34	89
Washakie	3,380	1,977	5,357	2,812	*	11	11	241	300	1,811	*	11	11	64	80
Weston	2,407	1,325	3,732	2,362	*	11	*	7	26	1,321	*	0	*	4	4

1) Information contained in this table is based on information from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics.

* This data has been surpressed due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

TABLE 24
ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES FOR 1984

AREA	SEX		TOTAL	MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
	MALE	FEMALE		WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	9,648	6,352	16.000	8,192	96	256	16	432	640	5,280	48	144	16	304	560
Albany	454	217	671	385	16	0	0	26	26	147	7	0	0	27	37
Big Horn	169	166	335	159	0	3	*	3	3	144	0	5	*	5	12
Campbell	644	398	1,042	589	*	0	*	23	32	362	*	0	*	0	36
Carbon	476	280	756	414	0	0	0	26	36	180	0	0	2	54	36
Converse	271	199	470	258	*	10	*	1	1	180	*	0	*	8	11
Crook	91	63	154	91	0	*	*	0	0	47	0	*	*	3	0
Fremont	1,359	552	1,911	1,026	0	227	0	57	48	327	0	130	13	46	36
Goshen	178	134	312	124	0	*	*	29	25	102	0	*	*	13	19
Hot Springs	93	42	135	85	*	8	*	0	0	42	*	0	*	0	0
Johnson	149	43	192	138	0	*	0	11	0	43	0	*	0	0	0
Laramie	1,048	716	1,764	785	37	18	7	67	134	501	18	11	0	46	141
Lincoln	344	262	606	290	*	16	0	0	38	199	*	18	0	20	24
Natrona	1,421	1,021	2,442	1,287	0	0	0	61	73	960	0	15	0	5	39
Niobrara	47	42	89	47	*	*	0	0	*	42	*	*	0	0	*
Park	345	345	690	345	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	7	19
Platte	174	114	288	127	*	0	*	18	29	114	*	0	*	0	0
Sheridan	580	429	1,009	565	14	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	17
Sublette	95	53	148	95	0	*	*	0	0	53	0	*	*	0	0
Sweetwater	648	641	1,289	576	0	13	0	18	41	588	0	0	0	22	31
Teton	338	175	513	327	0	*	0	10	0	175	0	*	0	0	0
Uinta	538	163	701	538	*	0	*	0	0	163	*	0	*	0	0
Washakie	140	122	262	49	*	0	0	43	49	73	*	0	0	24	24
Weston	137	83	220	137	*	0	*	0	0	83	*	0	*	0	0

1) Information contained in this table is based on information from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics.

* This data has been surpressed due to the confidentiality of a small data base, where possible these numbers were estimated and added into the "OTHER" category.

The 16 years of age and over group total for 1984 of 25,748 represents the number of economically disadvantaged adults because of incomes less than the poverty level. See the definition of "economically disadvantaged" in the Glossary.

TABLE 25

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF WYOMING'S
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
FOR 1980 AND 1984

	1980	1984
Total, Both Sexes	37,095	38,492
White	33,753	35,024
Black	598	620
Other	2,744	2,848
Hispanic	1,966	2,040
Total, Female	3,743	3,885
White	3,205	3,326
Black	165	172
Other	373	387
Hispanic	225	233
Age 16 and Over	24,813	25,748
White	22,714	23,569
Black	340	353
Other	1,759	1,826
Hispanic	1,184	1,228

1980 Estimate based on 1980 Census of Population and a 7.9 percent of persons below poverty level.

1984 Estimate based on 1984 Department of Administration and Fiscal Control Population estimates and a 7.9 percent of persons below poverty level.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In the state, over 90 percent of the economically disadvantaged are white. While race can be a barrier to employment for minority group members in the Nation, it cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged in Wyoming. With the current affirmative action program, race itself cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged if the individual is job qualified. The primary barriers to employment for the majority of all individuals in the labor force are the lack of high school education or equivalent GED, lack of required skills, or lack of adequate training and work experience.

The disadvantaged certainly have additional problems, especially in the area of child care, large families and limited transportation. While limited allowances for these problems are given during manpower training, it is up to the individual during post-training employment to solve these problems. Wyoming has no public day care centers and there is little available public transportation within cities in the state, although bus transportation exists from city to city.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

Based upon actual applicant activity at Wyoming Job Service Centers and estimated other applicant activity, it is projected that over 100,000 individuals will be in need of some sort of employment related assistance in 1986. This number represents approximately 35 percent of the 1985 projected labor force. Of these people, approximately 25,000 will be classified as economically disadvantaged adults earning below the poverty level, but require manpower services to improve their economic status. Although estimated, both sectors of the total group represent the potential demand for manpower services during the upcoming years.

In the past, Wyoming's unemployment problems have been minimal. For that reason manpower services were often geared towards getting the underemployed out of dead-end jobs and into more meaningful, higher paying employment. However, because of the sudden increase in unemployment, the emphasis of manpower services is presently being shifted back towards helping the unemployed.

The social and economic problems of impacted areas are of utmost importance and have proven newsworthy to the media. One recent example is closing of the Atlantic City iron ore mine where over 400 people lost jobs. The Trade Reallowance Act was used to help cope with the impact experienced in Fremont County. As of September 19, 1985, 44 people had been relocated, 146 people had been provided help in looking for a job, and 49 people were in classroom training. Thus one of the main priorities of manpower training and services in Wyoming is the efficient mobilization of the labor force to help deal with impact problems.

The finding of qualified workers in the state to fill specific skill occupations in the mining and construction industries has been a problem in the past and will be again in the future when companies begin expansion anew. However, because of high unemployment, today's problems deal with finding the most qualified workers from the huge pool of job seekers.

Shown in Table 26 are the number of applicants in the Job Service active files by various characteristics and occupations. The characteristic groupings shown are generally considered to include individuals harder to place or needing special services.

Found on Tables 27 and 28 are projections of the 1990 Wyoming total employment by industry and by major industry groups and by major occupational categories. By major industry groups, services are projected to have the greatest numerical gain, while construction is projected to have the largest percentage gain. In the major occupational categories, the largest percentage gain is projected for Production, Operating, and Maintenance workers.

TABLE 26

WYOMING NUMBER OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION FOR OCTOBER 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985

DOT	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	AGE	
						22-30	45 & OVER
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,708	719	503	88	799	311
2	Clerical and Sales	5,071	4,265	340	511	2,435	489
3	Services	3,975	2,895	306	668	561	171
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	407	56	77	46	154	50
5	Processing	119	28	39	11	61	16
6	Machine Trades	867	41	353	58	401	152
7	Bench Work	150	94	35	19	66	25
8	Structural Work	4,827	250	1,554	527	2,417	620
9	Miscellaneous	2,968	217	964	237	1,629	384
	TOTAL	20,218	8,604	4,165	2,174	9,699	2,498

Source: ESARS, June 1985
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, October 1985

TABLE 27

WYOMING
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	1984 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1990 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL DIFFERENCE	ANNUAL AVG. CHANGE
Agriculture	15,875	13,391	- 2,518	- 280
Mining	29,786	39,673	9,887	1,648
Construction	17,567	28,415	10,848	1,808
Manufacturing	8,458	10,562	2,104	351
Trans., Comm., Public Util.	16,922	19,979	3,057	510
Trade	47,749	59,837	12,088	2,015
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	8,131	9,634	1,503	251
Services	58,973	77,511	18,538	3,090
Government	23,848	27,924	4,076	679
TOTAL	227,309	286,926	59,617	9,936

More detailed information on the total projected Wyoming employment by industry and occupation may be found in this agency's "Wyoming Occupational Outlook, with Projections to 1990" publication. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

TABLE 28

WYOMING
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR 1984 AND PROJECTED FOR 1990
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE CHANGE

	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1984 PERCENT OF TOTAL	PROJECTED 1990 EMPLOYMENT	1990 PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMERICAL CHANGE 1984-1990	NUMERICAL CHANGE 1984-1990	ANNUAL AVERAGE CHANGE
Managerial & Administrative	18,967	8.3	24,649	8.6	5,682	30.0	947
Professional, Paraprofession & Technical	34,178	15.3	43,871	15.3	9,153	26.4	1,526
Sales & Related Occupations	20,646	9.1	25,606	8.9	4,960	24.0	827
Clerical & Administrative Support	35,315	15.5	44,401	15.5	9,086	25.7	1,514
Service Occupations	36,075	15.9	46,120	16.0	10,045	27.8	1,674
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	15,173	6.7	13,102	4.6	- 2,071	- 13.6	- 345
Production, Operating, & Maintenance	66,415	29.2	89,177	31.1	22,762	34.3	3,794
TOTAL	227,309	100.0	286,926	100.0	59,617	26.2	9,936

SELECTED JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

Many of the Manpower Programs in Wyoming are administered by the Job Service Division of the Employment Security Commission. The obvious objective of Job Service is to place workers in jobs. Another related objective is to develop and increase the employability of less fortunate workers by providing them with various forms of counseling, education, and training. During the past 12 months, Wyoming Job Service Centers showed the following activity:

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITY PROGRAM YEAR 1984
(12 months ending June 30, 1985)

72,245	Applicants registered
41,699	Job Openings received
35,877	Job Openings filled
1,462	Unfilled Openings at end of Program Year
205,214	Service Transactions processed
52,262	Applicants Provided service

The major programs of the Job Service are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

On July 1, 1984, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) went into effect. This federally funded program in cooperation with states, cities, and counties was responsible for formulation of training programs for disadvantaged and unskilled members of the labor force. However, strong criticisms of CETA and the employment training system under it led to the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA). The JTPA is not simply a substitute for CETA, but rather a revamping of the entire system.

During program year 1983, Job Service became the main contractor for the State Private Industry Counsel in the operation of JTPA On-The-Job Training OJT Program. Job Service was granted funding in the amount of $3 million to operate the program to June 30, 1986. The OJT Program went into operation on December 1, 1983, as an employer-based program. In Program Year 1983, Job Service served 411 adults and 307 youths. In Program Year 1984, 719 adults and 411 youths have been served. Program Year 1985, which began July 1, 1985, should result in service to approximately 850 adults and 450 youths. OJT Funds obligated in Program Year 1985 will approach $3 million.

In Program Year 1984, the Employment Security Commission provided training in clerical procedures, computer science, and auto mechanics for 128 clients at a cost of $282,000.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a training plan and is also administered by the Employment Security Commission. It is directed exclusively to welfare recipients covered by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). This 1971 law provides an array of Manpower and Support services. During the registration and appraisal process, the client receives professional help in choosing the most suitable employment, instructions on how to interact during a job interview, orientation to the world of work, help in solving personal problems adversely affecting employment, job development, support services, job referral, and many other individual services which are necessary in preparing the person for successful job placement and retention.

The WIN Program was responsible for $1,595,649 in annualized welfare grant reductions last year. For every federal WIN dollar spent in Wyoming, more than $11.43 was returned to the taxpayers in welfare savings and wages generated.

WIN PROGRAM ACTIVITY FY 1985 THROUGH JULY 31, 1985

2,193	Participants on hand
1,509	Appraisal interviews
724	Entered employment
665	Employed 30 days or more

FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM

A Federal Bonding Program authorized by the Department of Labor is carried out by the Job Service, which is designated as the "sponsor". Job seekers who are otherwise qualified to accept employment with a specific employer, but who cannot be bonded through the usual commercial bonding companies because of a police record, poor credit, or some other reason, may apply at the Job Service for bonding coverage. A maximum of $25,000 for up to two years can be provided for these individuals.

Targeted Job Tax Credit

Job Service of Wyoming has the responsibility for determining eligibility and for issuing certifications for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program (TJTC). The only exception to this is for youths 16 to 19 years of age who are participating in a qualified Cooperative Education Program authorized by the Revenue Act of 1978. TJTC is an elective tax credit which applies to wage costs incurred by the tax-paying employers between January 1, 1979, and December 31, 1985, for certified employees hired after September 26, 1978. This credit is based upon 50 percent of second-year wages up to $6,000. The certificate, issued by Job Service Center, is kept in the employer's file and serves as the basis for completing the special IRS credit form that is attached to the employer's tax return.

During Fiscal Year 1985, over 1,000 tax savings certifications were issued to Wyoming private sector employers.

Monitor/Advocate System

During Program Year 1984 (July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985), efforts continued to offer rural applicants service equal to those offered urban applicants, as directed by the Code of Federal Regulations and court orders.

The court ordered position of Monitor/Advocate provides control points and linkages which facilitate communication throughout the system. The Monitor/Advocate, the Job Service Division Administrator's personal agent, negotiates and resolves problems, oversees the complaint and monitoring system, and coordinates with other agencies when necessary, ensuring all applicants a full range of services.

Special Services

There were 13,207 counseling transactions of which 2,896 were in group sessions. Counseling evaluations were made in four Job Service Centers. Materials and information were given to Job Service Centers in the observance of "Older Worker Week." In Fiscal Year 1985, Job Service Centers administered:

1,803	General Aptitude Test Batteries
366	Specific Aptitude Test Batteries
4,340	Clerical Skills Tests
55	Nonreading Aptitude Test Batteries
146	Basic Occupational Literacy Tests
6	USES Interest Indexes
1,490	Other

A total of 40 agreements for the release of the General Aptitude Test Battery have been continued with community colleges and various other educational institutions.

Services to Veterans

Job Service is committed to giving preference in job placement, referral, and all other services to veterans, especially disabled veterans. Every Job Service Center has a local Veterans Employment Representative to help veterans with their problems. Under the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program, qualified veterans are hired and located in Job Service Centers to identify disabled veterans in need of services, bring them into the labor market and help them make use of the programs and services available to them.

Employers with federal contracts are required to list job openings with Job Service. While the contract is in effect, top priority is given to veterans and other eligible persons in referral to these and other job orders, thereby exposing them to a greater number of openings, making placement more likely.

During Program Year 1984, 9,682 applications were received from veterans, 3,935 of whom received training and placement. There were 4,197 veterans remaining in the active file at the end of the year.

VETERANS ACTIVITY FOR PROGRAM YEAR 1984

Job Placement	
Vietnam Era	1,975
Disabled	227
Placed in Training	151
Tested	622
Counseling Interviews	2,761
Referrals to Supportive Services	1,473

Job Corps

The Job Service Division recruits and screens disadvantaged youth, ages 16 through 21, for the Job Corps, an academic and vocational program which operates residential training centers throughout the country. The centers provide basic remedial education courses, occupational training, room and board, health care, and spending money.

During Fiscal Year 1985, Job Service Centers in Wyoming assigned 286 and enrolled 214 eligible applicants in Job Corps.

Job Service is also responsible for placement services to returning Corps members in a positive life style such as a job, further progressive education or training, enlistment in the Armed Forces, etc. During Fiscal Year 1985, Job Service Centers placed 126 returnees in productive situations.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) is available under the Trade Readjustment Act of 1974 as amended in 1981. This act is designed to provide assistance to workers who are displaced because of increased imports. The assistance is given as a financial aid in job search, relocation and training for new jobs. The program has been extended through November 14, 1985.

Through June 30, 1985, 69 people were in training at a cost this year of $59,372.58.

Seventy people were served with job search assistance for $10,384.26.

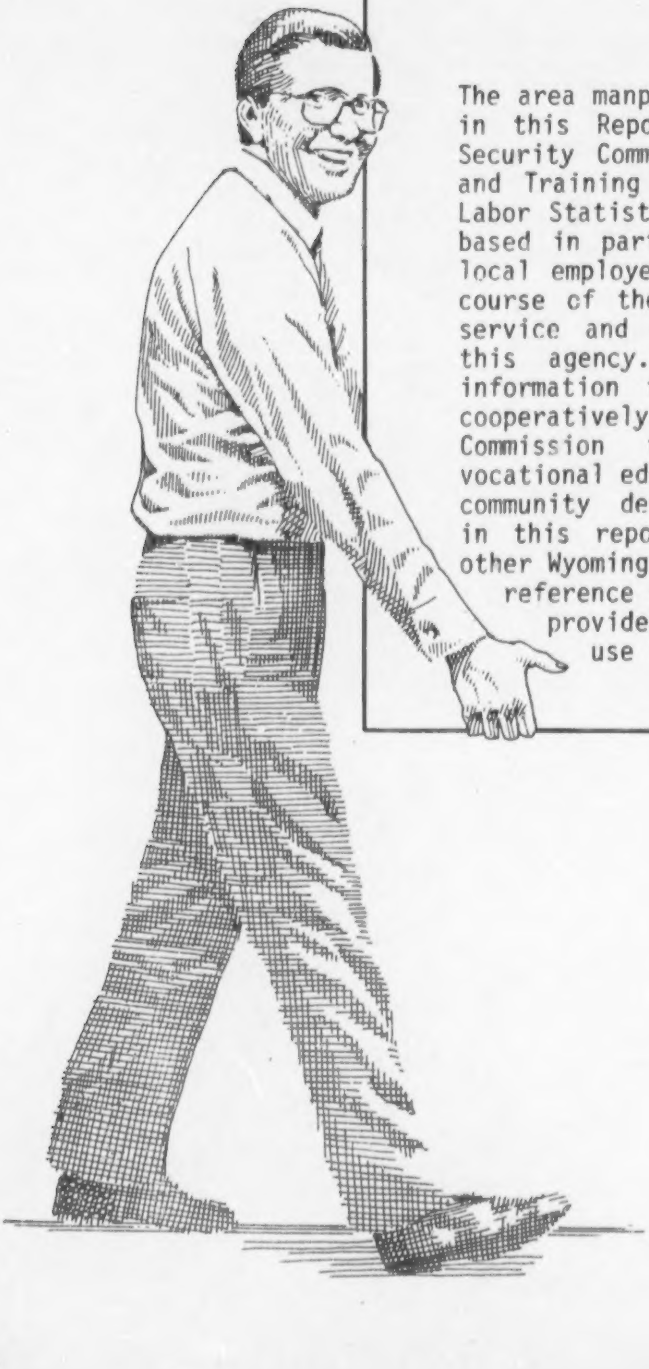
Twenty-nine people were provided relocation assistance at a cost of $47,855.12.

Other Agencies Administering Manpower Programs

Manpower programs in Wyoming, administered by other agencies, in which the Employment Security Commission cooperates include: The Division of Manpower Planning (which is ultimately responsible for Administration of JTPA), Occupational Education (Department of Education), Welfare (Division of Public Assistance and Social Services), Vocational Rehabilitation (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation), Adult Basic Education (Department of Education) and the National Apprenticeship Program (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training).

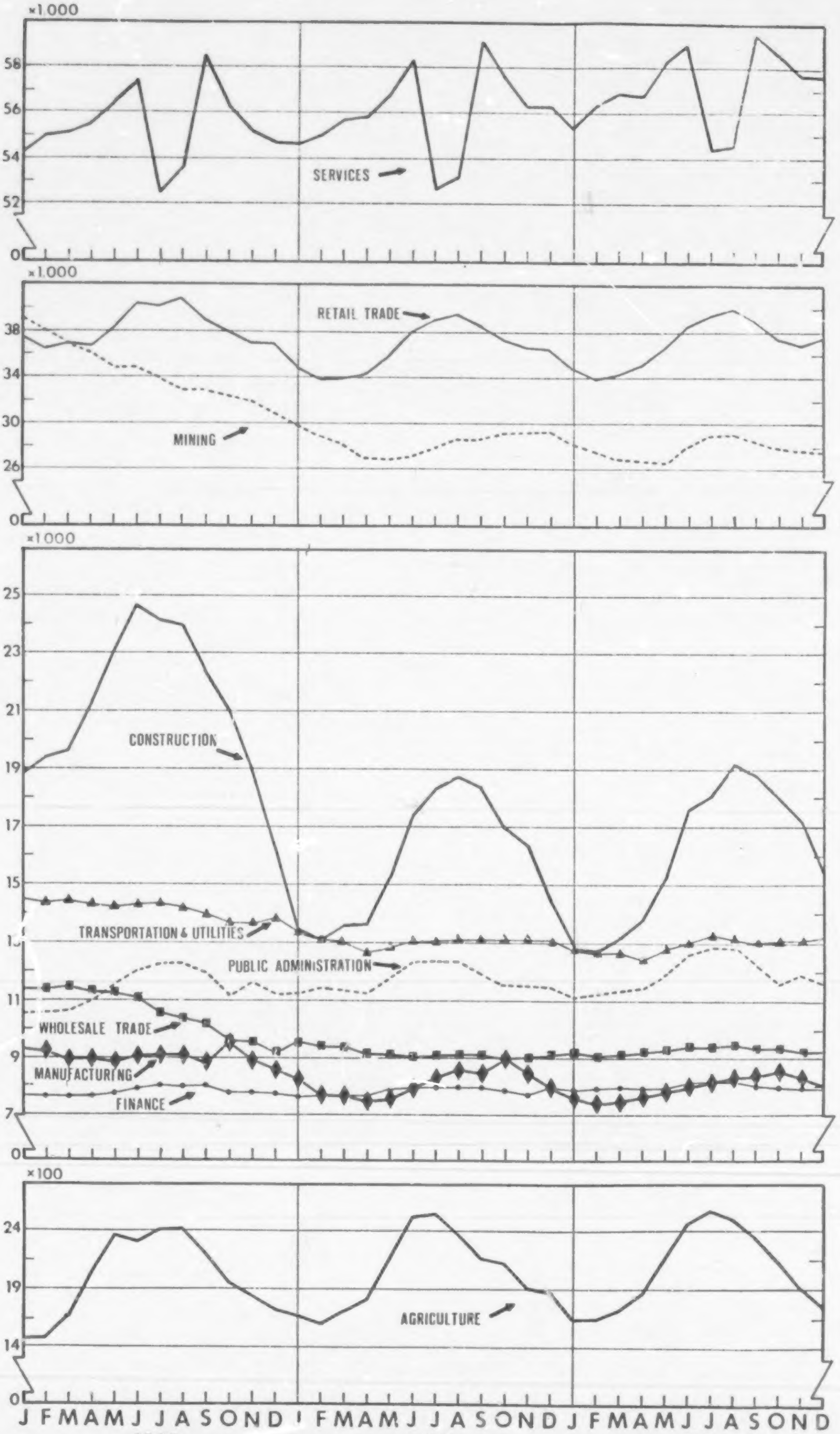
APPENDIX

The area manpower, employment and unemployment information in this Report was compiled by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Service, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs operated by this agency. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Wyoming Employment Security Commission to implement various manpower training, vocational education, antipoverty and welfare programs and community development. Additional information contained in this report was drawn from publications prepared by other Wyoming state agencies and from a number of outside reference sources. The information in this Appendix is provided to give the user a broad base of data for use in making and planning purposes.



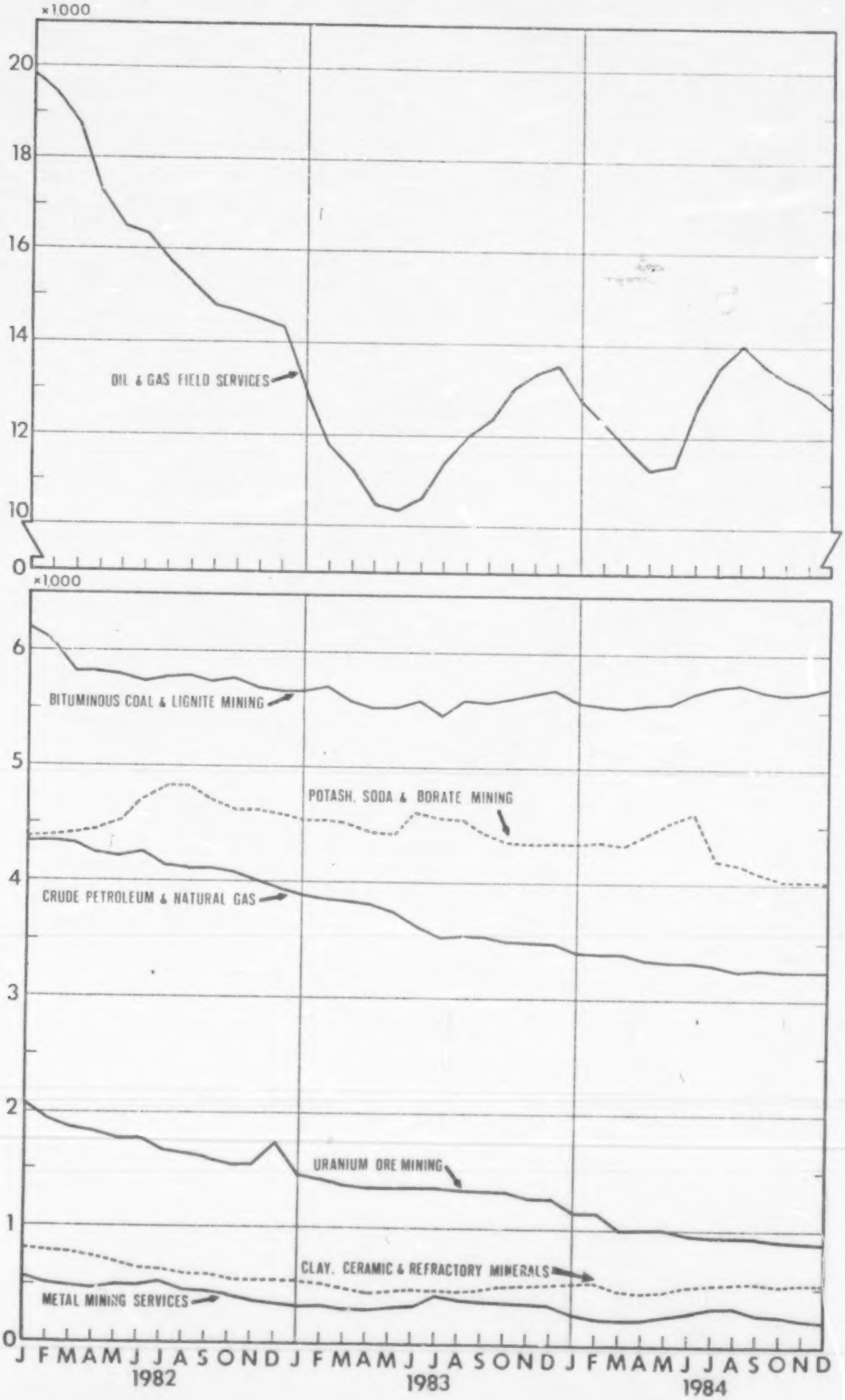
APPENDIX GRAPH 1

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



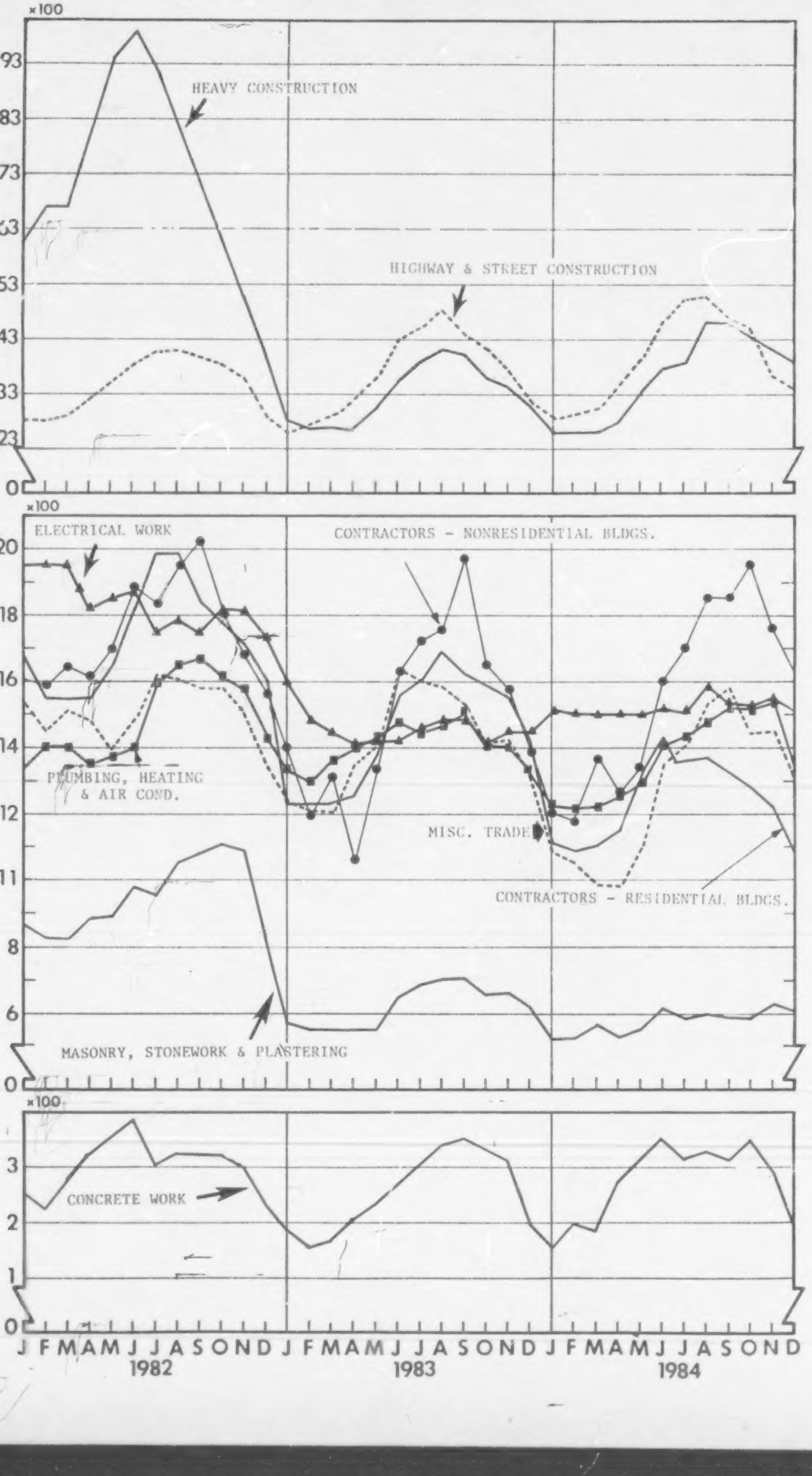
APPENDIX GRAPH 2

COVERED MINING EMPLOYMENT



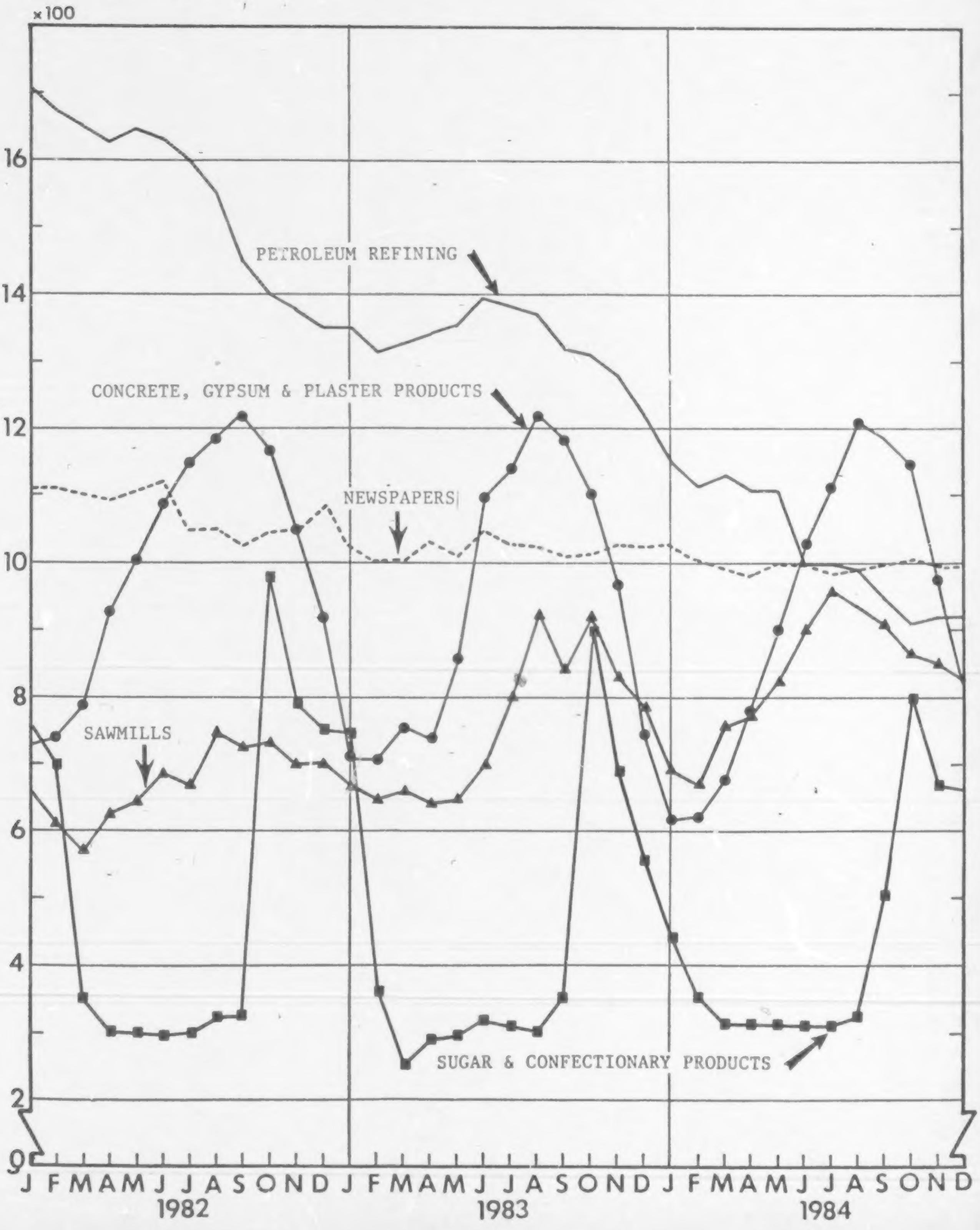
APPENDIX GRAPH 3

COVERED CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



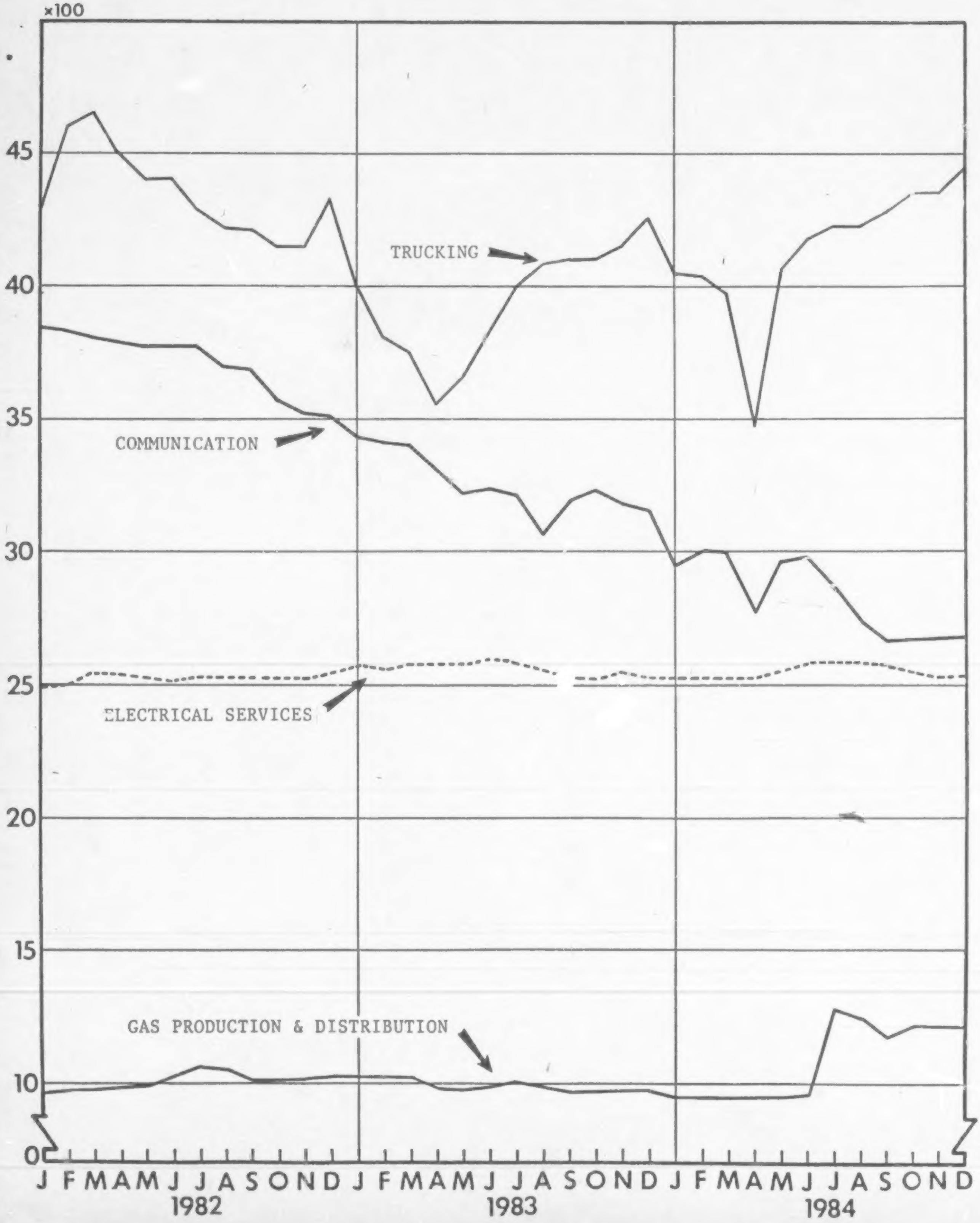
APPENDIX GRAPH 4

COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT



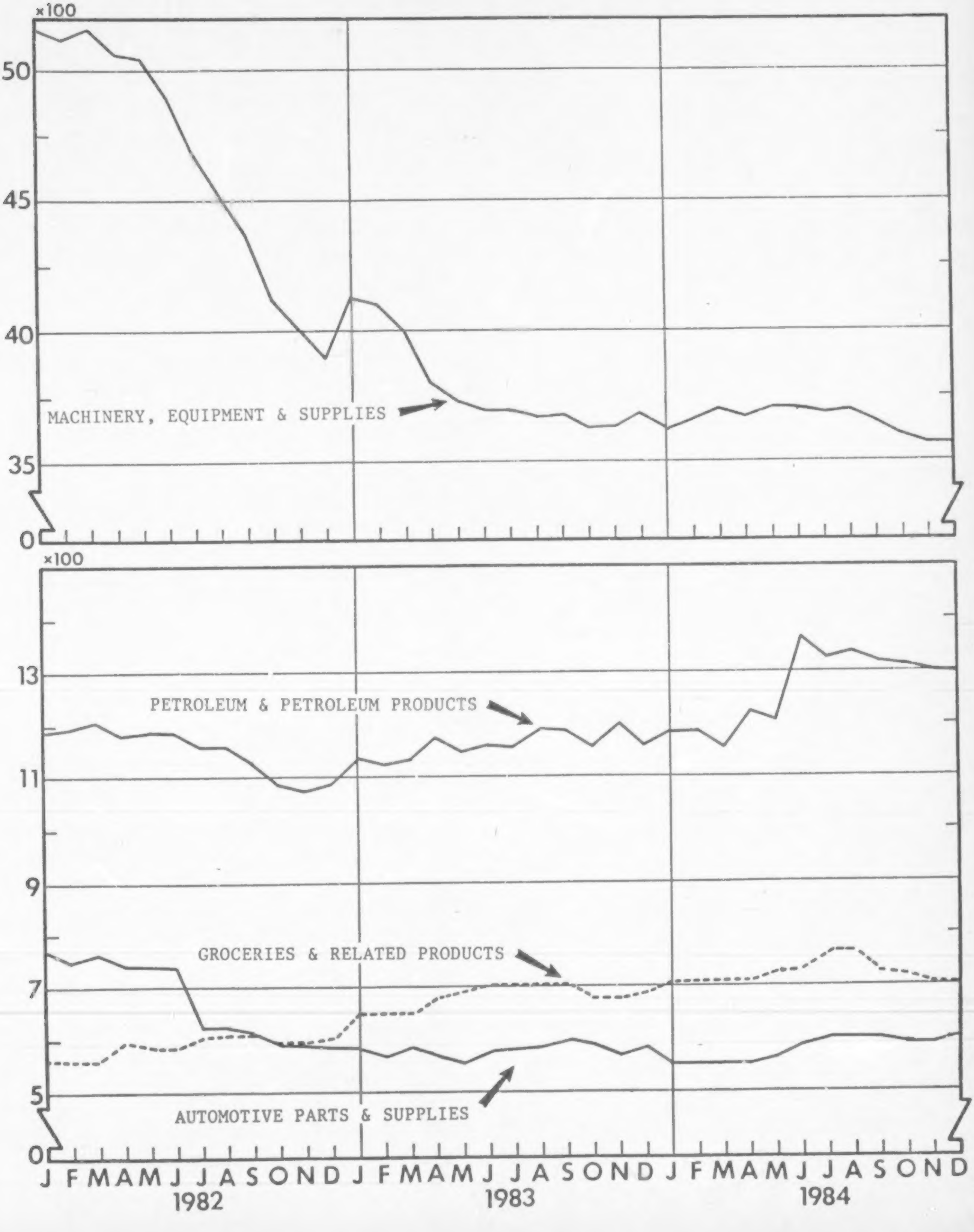
APPENDIX GRAPH 5

COVERED TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT



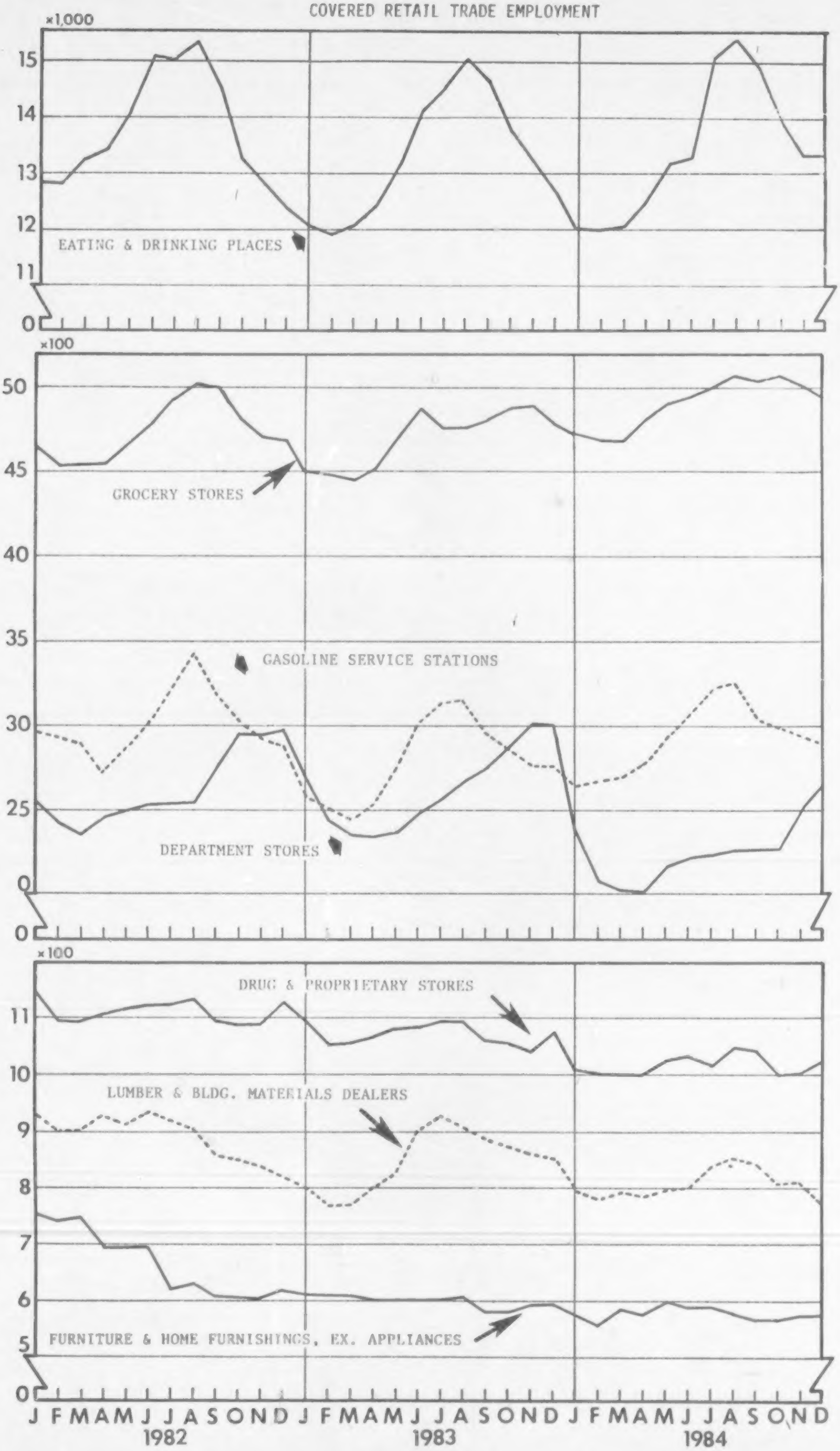
APPENDIX GRAPH 6

COVERED WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT



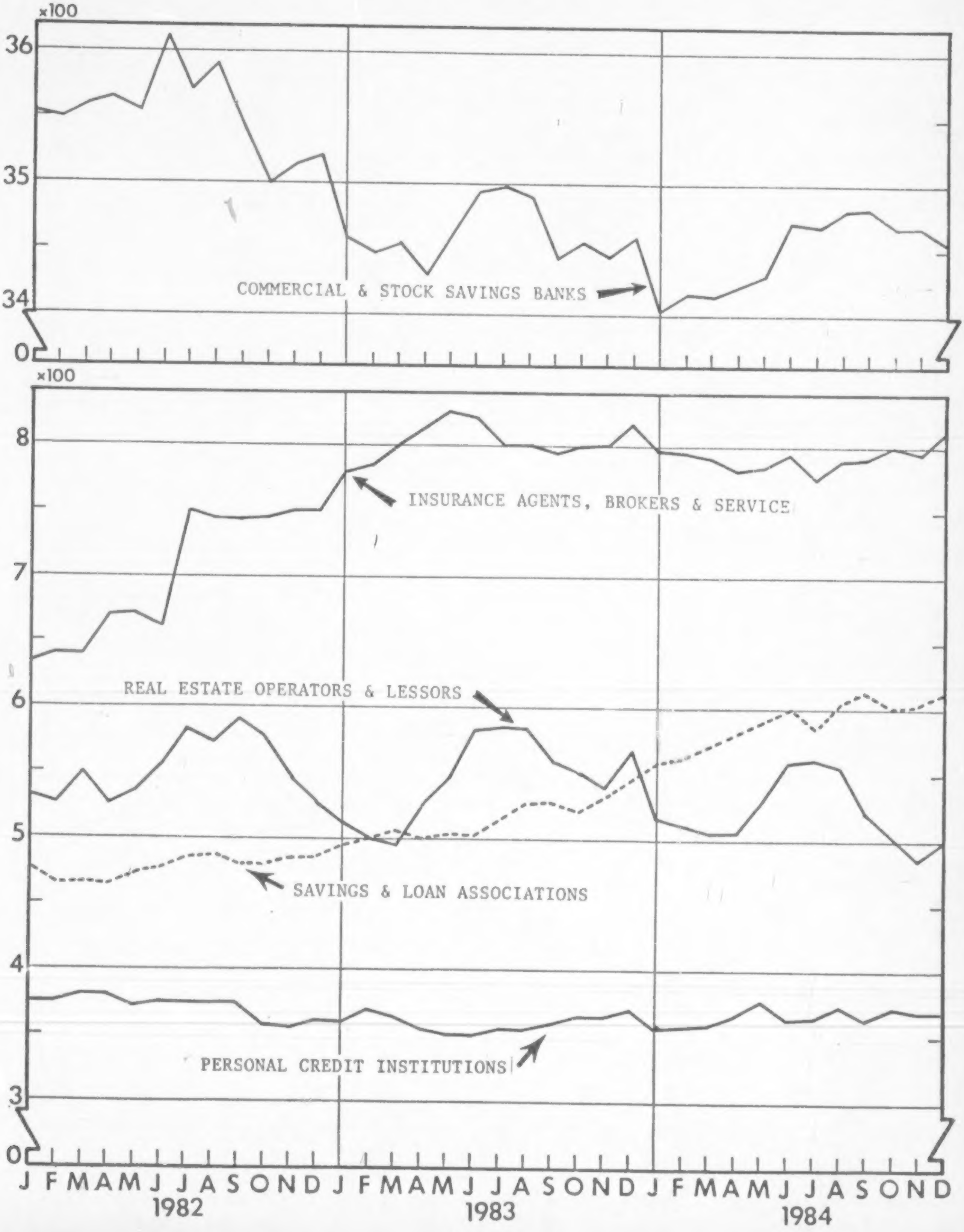
APPENDIX GPAPH 7

COVERED RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT



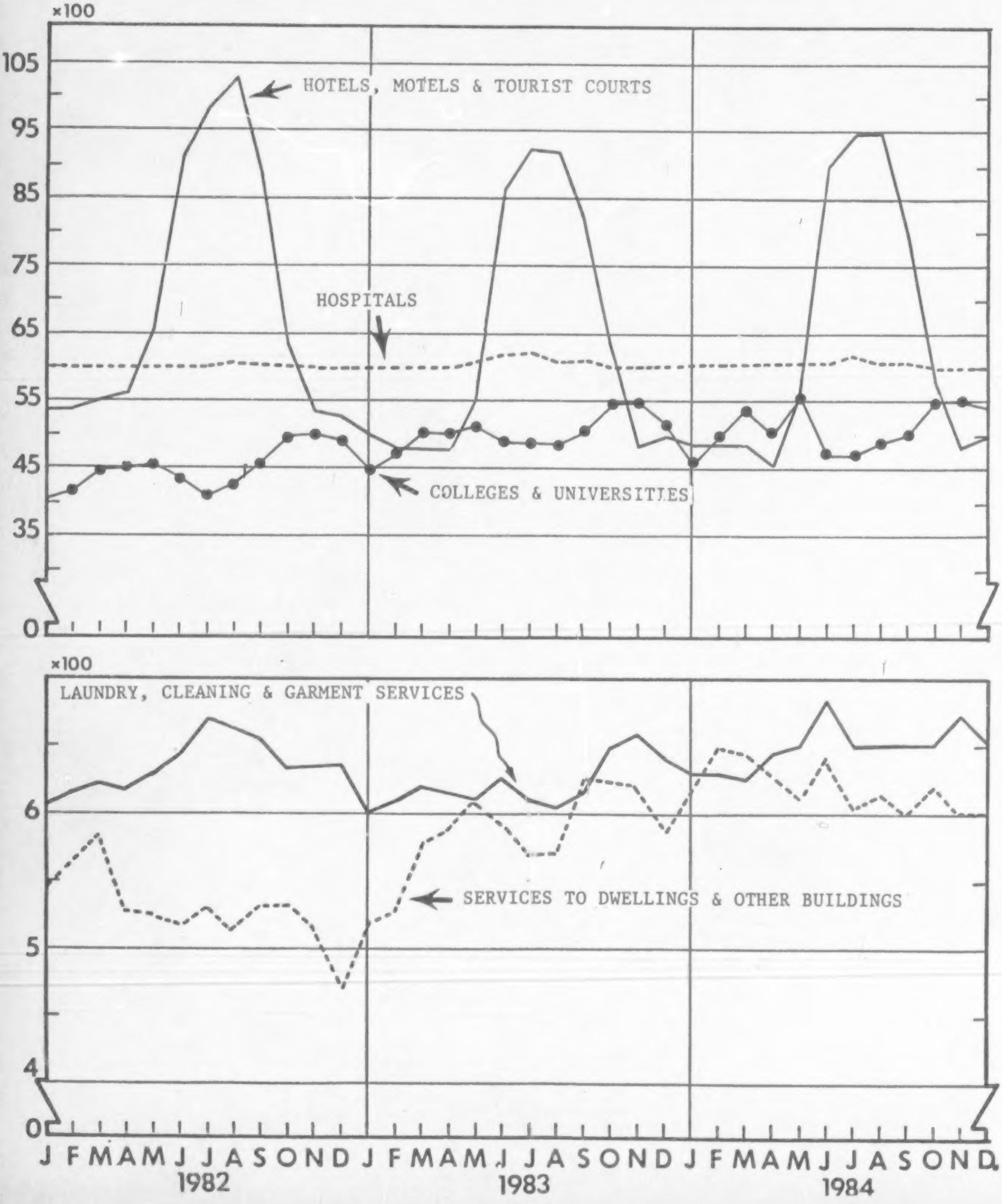
APPENDIX GRAPH 8

COVERED FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT



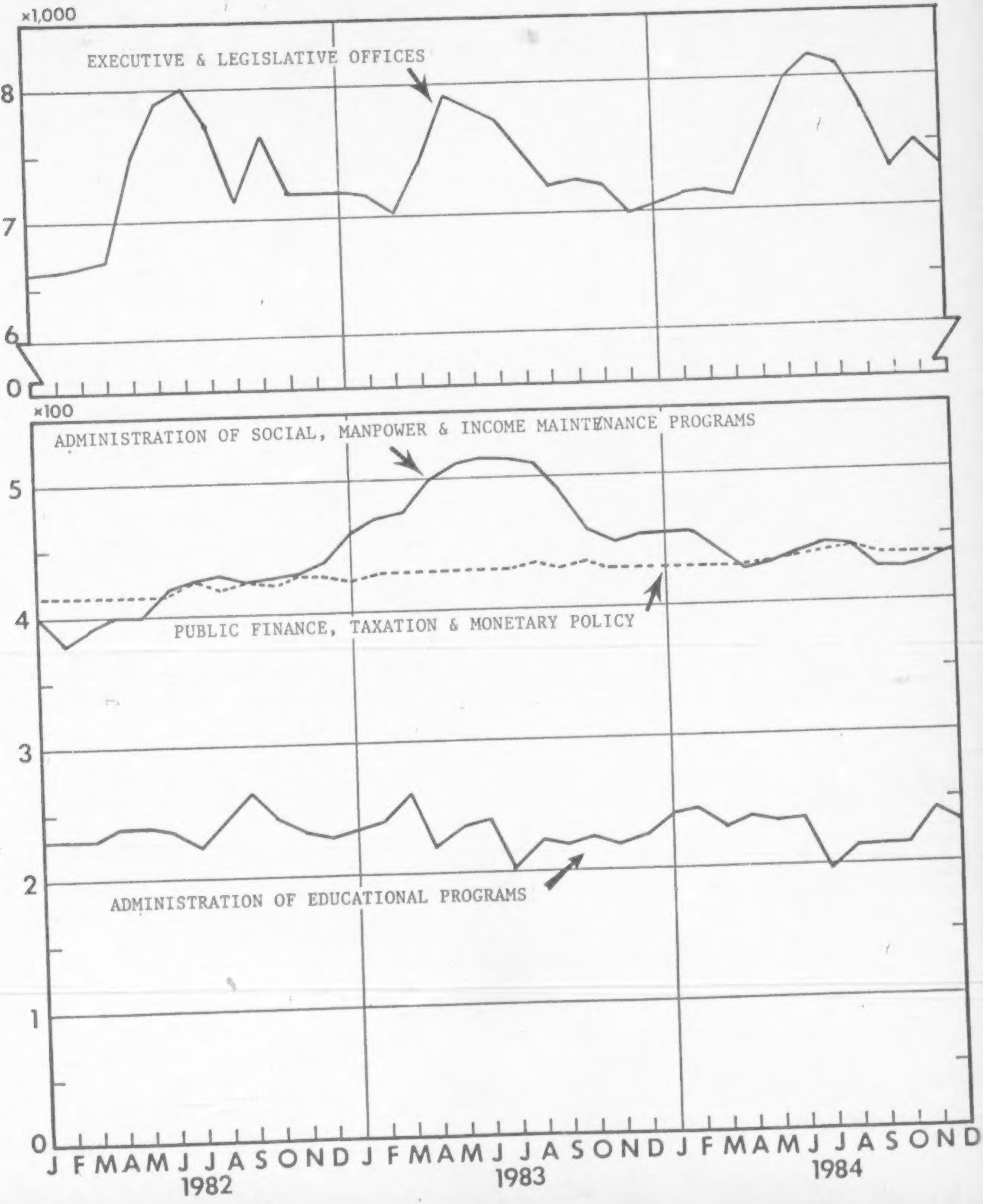
APPENDIX GRAPH 9

COVERED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT

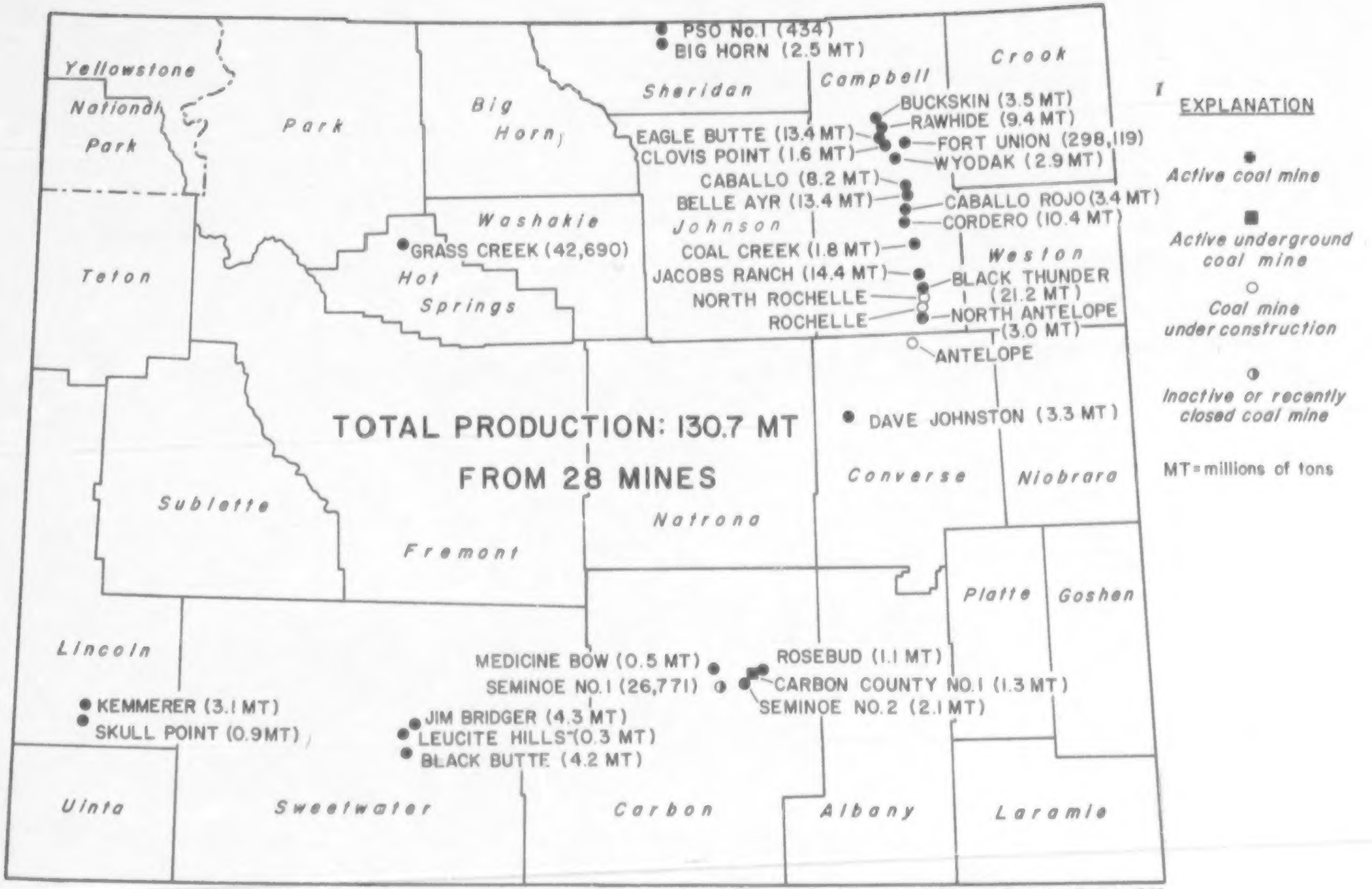


APPENDIX GRAPH 10

COVERED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 1

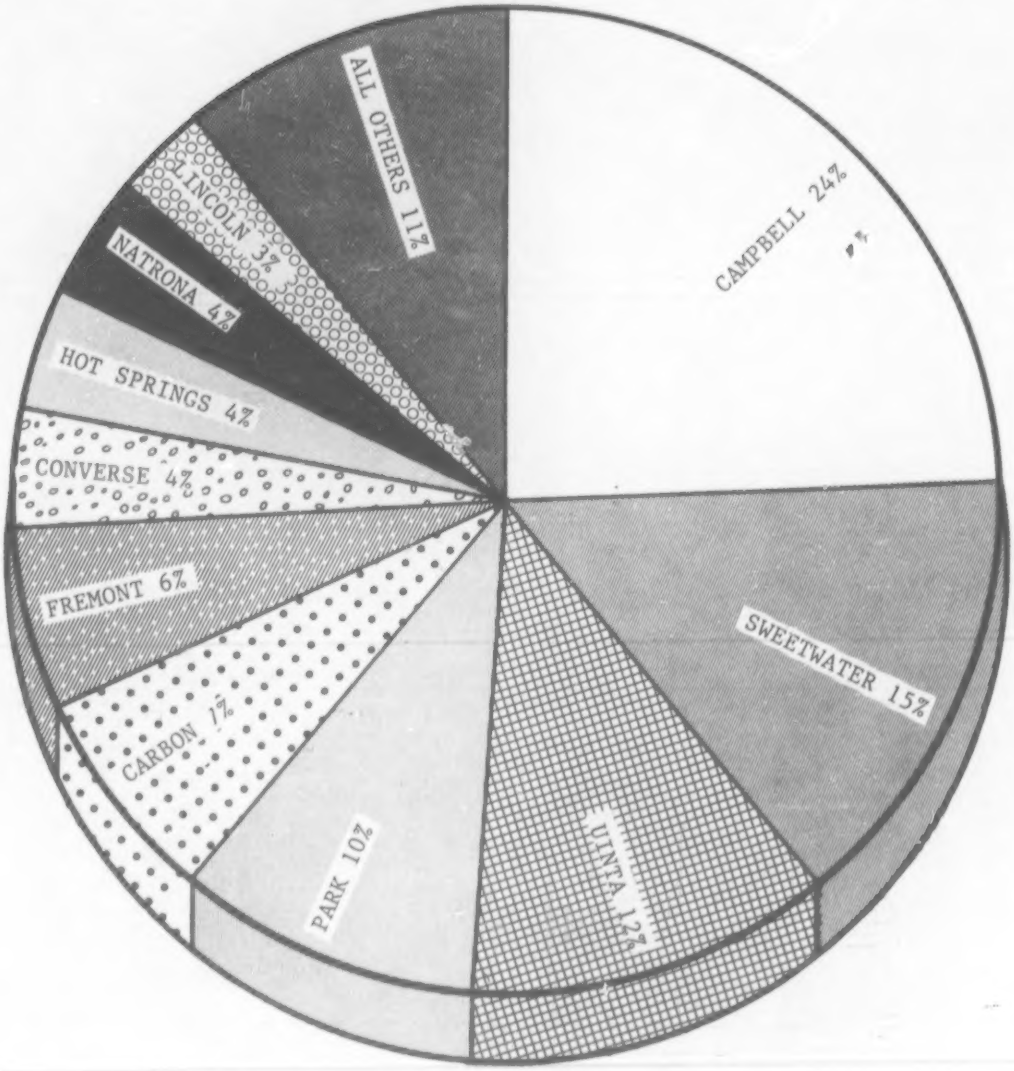

PSO No.1 (434)
BIG HORN (2.5 MT)
Yellowstone National Park
Park
Big Horn
Sheridan
Campbell
Crook
BUCKSKIN (3.5 MT)
RAWHIDE (9.4 MT)
EAGLE BUTTE (13.4 MT)
CLOVIS POINT (1.6 MT)
FORT UNION (298,119)
WYODAK (2.9 MT)
CABALLO (8.2 MT)
BELLE AYR (13.4 MT)
CABALLO ROJO (3.4 MT)
CORDERO (10.4 MT)
Washakie
Johnson
GRASS CREEK (42,690)
Hot Springs
Teton
COAL CREEK (1.8 MT)
Weston
JACOBS RANCH (14.4 MT)
BLACK THUNDER (21.2 MT)
NORTH ROCHELLE
ROCHELLE
NORTH ANTELOPE (3.0 MT)
ANTELOPE
TOTAL PRODUCTION: 130.7 MT FROM 28 MINES
DAVE JOHNSTON (3.3 MT)
Converse
Niobrara
Sublette
Fremont
Natrona
Platte
Goshen
Lincoln
MEDICINE BOW (0.5 MT)
SEMINOE NO.1 (26,771)
ROSEBUD (1.1 MT)
CARBON COUNTY NO.1 (1.3 MT)
SEMINOE NO.2 (2.1 MT)
KEMMERER (3.1 MT)
SKULL POINT (0.9MT)
JIM BRIDGER (4.3 MT)
LEUCITE HILLS (0.3 MT)
BLACK BUTTE (4.2 MT)
Uinta
Sweetwater
Carbon
Albany
Laramie
EXPLANATION
● Active coal mine
■ Active underground coal mine
○ Coal mine under construction
◑ Inactive or recently closed coal mine
MT = millions of tons

Wyoming Geological Survey, 1985

WYOMING COAL MINES AND PRODUCTION, 1984

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 2

WYOMING
PERCENT OF ASSESSED MINERAL VALUATION
BY COUNTY 1984



TOTAL STATE ASSESSED MINERAL VALUATION 1984
$5,577,786,192

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 3

Chart 1. Unemployment rates by State, 1984 annual averages

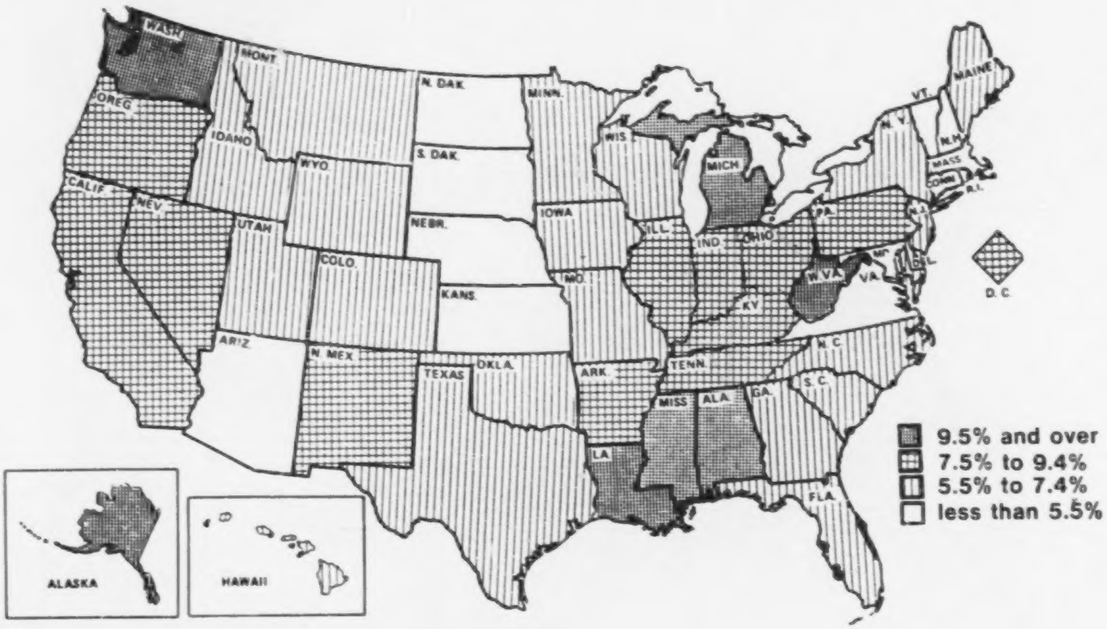
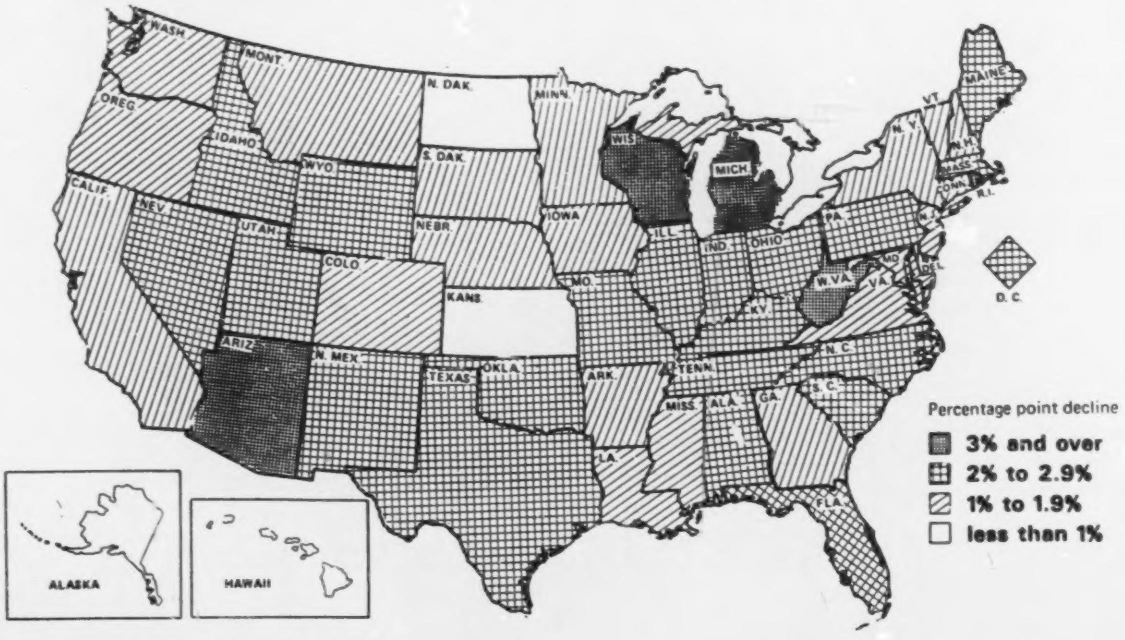

WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
S. DAK.
WIS.
VT.
N.Y.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
WYO.
MICH.
CALIF.
NEV.
IOWA
PA.
N.J.
UTAH
NEBR.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
COLO.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N.C.
OKLA.
TENN.
TEXAS
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 9.5% and over
▦ 7.5% to 9.4%
▥ 5.5% to 7.4%
☐ less than 5.5%

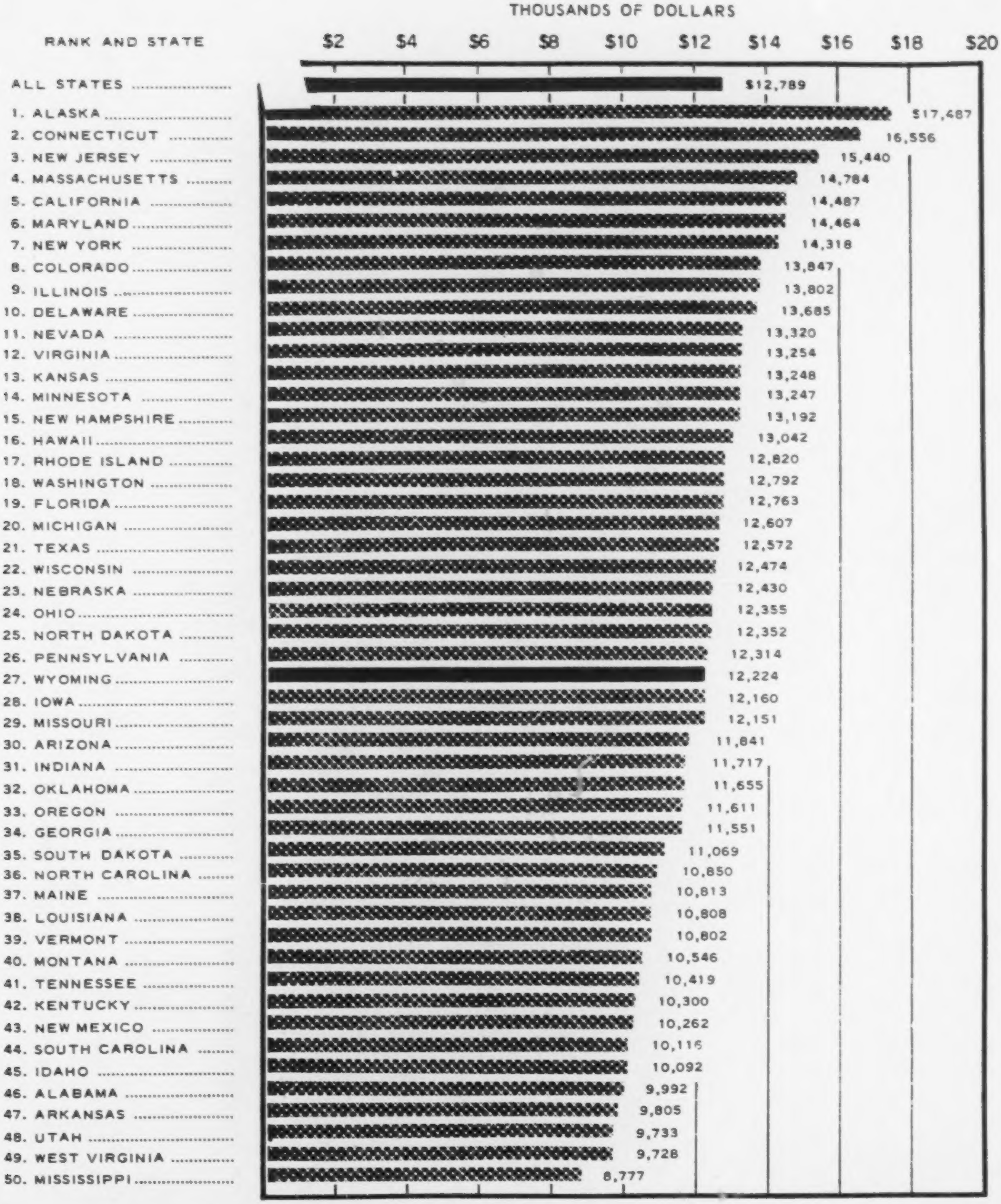
Chart 2. Changes in State unemployment rates, 1983-84


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
S. DAK.
WIS.
VT.
N.Y.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
WYO.
MICH.
CALIF.
NEV.
IOWA
PA.
N.J.
UTAH
NEBR.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
COLO.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N.C.
OKLA.
TENN.
TEXAS
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Percentage point decline
▩ 3% and over
▦ 2% to 2.9%
▨ 1% to 1.9%
☐ less than 1%

Reprinted from: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984, BLS

APPENDIX GRAPH 11

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 1984



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of
Economic Analysis.

Labor Market Information Division
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 10-1-85 No. E-540

APPENDIX TABLE 1

WYOMING
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

YEAR	NATIONAL RATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1960	5.5			7.7	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.9	4.2
1961	6.7	7.1	9.6	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	5.9
1962	5.5	8.9	10.0	9.9	7.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.9	6.5
1963	5.7	9.6	11.4	10.3	8.0	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	6.3
1964	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.2	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.6	4.8	4.7
1965	4.5	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.4
1966	3.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.0
1967	3.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
1968	3.6	4.9	5.4	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.2	3.9
1969	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
1970	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.5
1971	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.6
1972	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
1973	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
1974	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.4
1975	8.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
1976	7.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1
1977	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	5.8	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	7.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	7.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	9.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.8
1983	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.4
1984	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3
1985		7.5	7.8	8.6	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0					

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 2

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE 1984

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	246,337	246,591	247,477	249,871	256,370	269,281	261,801	260,929	260,386	256,178	248,659	244,119	254,000
Albany	14,664	14,698	14,816	15,090	15,339	15,119	14,954	14,951	15,485	15,612	15,380	14,901	15,084
Big Horn	5,008	5,142	5,284	5,396	5,509	5,681	5,142	5,118	5,231	5,217	5,125	4,780	5,219
Campbell	18,653	18,649	18,839	19,209	19,708	19,947	19,168	19,223	19,204	19,008	18,997	18,568	19,098
Carbon	9,649	9,643	9,510	9,508	9,812	10,389	10,033	9,852	10,071	9,761	9,402	9,061	9,724
Converse	7,113	7,187	7,084	7,058	7,258	7,515	7,361	7,338	7,556	7,274	6,959	6,850	7,213
Crook	2,627	2,546	2,594	2,723	2,889	3,197	2,920	2,965	2,979	2,908	2,854	2,663	2,822
Fremont	18,264	18,308	18,554	18,261	18,536	18,527	17,836	17,768	18,045	18,024	16,856	16,485	17,955
Goshen	6,360	6,408	6,615	6,722	7,015	7,373	6,980	6,985	7,078	7,409	6,949	6,664	6,880
Hot Springs	2,864	2,911	2,966	3,002	3,049	3,143	2,934	2,903	3,016	3,021	2,973	2,879	2,972
Johnson	3,770	3,782	3,879	3,878	3,983	4,399	3,998	4,011	3,933	3,982	3,790	3,631	3,920
Laramie	33,878	34,100	33,509	34,298	34,803	35,849	35,078	34,935	34,899	34,481	34,337	34,014	34,515
Lincoln	5,711	5,707	6,055	6,059	6,137	6,707	6,556	6,445	6,706	6,192	6,138	6,026	6,203
Natrona	38,803	38,355	38,520	38,075	38,881	40,240	39,360	39,212	38,955	38,850	38,482	38,726	38,872
Niobrara	1,300	1,364	1,383	1,511	1,604	1,727	1,733	1,680	1,808	1,768	1,671	1,540	1,591
Park	12,304	12,392	12,565	12,872	14,355	17,205	17,383	17,359	15,939	14,036	12,816	12,705	14,328
Platte	3,956	4,079	4,072	4,185	4,382	4,604	4,375	4,442	4,791	4,564	4,369	4,237	4,338
Sheridan	12,637	12,583	12,716	12,728	12,956	13,056	12,582	12,774	12,253	12,123	11,706	11,553	12,472
Sublette	2,351	2,458	2,444	2,563	2,649	2,774	2,580	2,538	2,590	2,569	2,462	2,380	2,530
Sweetwater	20,317	20,140	20,110	20,656	20,860	21,443	20,461	19,902	20,475	20,321	20,008	19,572	20,355
Teton	6,616	6,716	6,580	6,389	6,591	9,666	10,136	10,205	8,691	7,125	6,351	6,542	7,634
Uinta	10,723	10,747	10,629	10,809	10,958	11,222	10,902	10,982	11,295	12,325	12,040	11,607	11,186
Washakie	5,077	5,066	5,140	5,168	5,298	5,667	5,601	5,548	5,530	5,763	5,294	5,130	5,357
Weston	3,693	3,610	3,614	3,714	3,800	3,832	3,727	3,794	3,856	3,846	3,700	3,603	3,732

REVISED 2-85

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 3

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT 1984

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	226,124	226,837	227,729	230,938	238,639	253,333	247,085	247,841	248,109	243,480	235,529	230,356	238,000
Albany	13,697	13,861	13,934	14,081	14,631	14,505	14,399	14,445	15,025	15,200	14,889	14,288	14,413
Big Horn	4,657	4,771	4,822	5,002	5,125	5,331	4,816	4,831	4,972	4,970	4,843	4,470	4,884
Campbell	17,493	17,519	17,519	18,019	18,306	18,810	18,335	18,361	18,395	18,078	18,115	17,722	18,056
Carbon	8,628	8,498	8,484	8,418	8,951	9,615	9,364	9,423	9,650	9,249	8,853	8,481	8,968
Converse	6,491	6,635	6,553	6,550	6,723	7,087	6,867	6,947	7,181	6,924	6,563	6,395	6,743
Crook	2,422	2,372	2,422	2,530	2,697	3,063	2,821	2,843	2,871	2,787	2,689	2,498	2,668
Fremont	15,488	15,755	15,628	16,040	16,253	16,650	16,136	16,314	16,707	16,764	15,705	15,092	16,044
Goshen	5,948	6,074	6,267	6,469	6,781	7,103	6,647	6,629	6,752	7,137	6,644	6,359	6,568
Hot Springs	2,751	2,785	2,784	2,859	2,897	2,958	2,804	2,785	2,904	2,912	2,851	2,755	2,837
Johnson	3,425	3,494	3,550	3,641	3,794	4,208	3,862	3,904	3,842	3,844	3,655	3,511	3,728
Laramie	31,281	31,591	31,594	32,363	33,192	34,362	33,532	33,552	33,450	32,894	32,795	32,410	32,751
Lincoln	5,011	4,975	5,238	5,174	5,397	6,001	5,968	6,092	6,401	5,841	5,628	5,436	5,597
Natrona	36,037	35,556	35,807	35,322	36,149	37,503	36,854	36,995	36,920	36,889	36,502	36,623	36,430
Niobrara	1,242	1,284	1,306	1,448	1,537	1,651	1,600	1,599	1,724	1,649	1,575	1,405	1,502
Park	11,580	11,631	11,774	12,084	13,659	16,445	16,724	16,736	15,374	13,492	12,128	12,026	13,638
Platte	3,536	3,708	3,811	3,905	4,140	4,338	4,113	4,132	4,508	4,323	4,105	3,981	4,050
Sheridan	11,237	11,363	11,444	11,675	11,988	12,145	11,783	11,867	11,406	11,209	10,855	10,590	11,463
Sublette	2,242	2,236	2,225	2,319	2,429	2,587	2,420	2,437	2,509	2,513	2,363	2,301	2,382
Sweetwater	18,699	18,609	18,695	19,156	19,575	20,220	19,020	18,697	19,358	19,178	18,999	18,587	19,066
Teton	6,031	5,991	5,961	5,722	5,811	9,324	9,850	9,968	8,432	6,727	5,646	5,990	7,121
Uinta	10,139	10,025	9,805	9,895	10,030	10,460	10,162	10,362	10,681	11,677	11,515	11,071	10,485
Washakie	4,670	4,746	4,798	4,890	5,021	5,415	5,425	5,289	5,331	5,526	5,093	4,930	5,095
Weston	3,419	3,360	3,309	3,375	3,552	3,551	3,582	3,632	3,716	3,695	3,518	3,436	3,512

REVISED 2-85

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 4

WYOMING
UNEMPLOYMENT 1984

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	20,213	19,754	19,748	18,933	17,731	15,948	14,716	13,088	12,277	12,698	13,130	13,763	16,000
Albany	967	837	882	1,008	707	614	555	506	460	411	491	613	671
Big Horn	351	371	462	395	384	350	326	287	259	247	282	309	335
Campbell	1,160	1,130	1,320	1,189	1,402	1,137	832	862	809	930	883	846	1,042
Carbon	1,021	1,145	1,025	1,090	861	775	670	429	421	512	549	580	756
Converse	622	552	531	508	534	429	494	391	374	349	396	455	470
Crook	204	173	172	192	192	134	100	122	108	121	165	165	154
Fremont	2,777	2,553	2,926	2,220	2,283	1,877	1,700	1,454	1,338	1,259	1,151	1,393	1,911
Goshen	412	334	348	252	233	269	332	356	326	272	305	306	312
Hot Springs	113	126	182	143	153	185	130	118	112	108	121	124	135
Johnson	345	289	329	237	189	191	136	107	92	137	135	121	192
Laramie	2,598	2,509	1,915	1,935	1,610	1,488	1,545	1,383	1,448	1,587	1,542	1,604	1,764
Lincoln	701	732	817	884	740	705	588	353	305	352	510	590	606
Natrona	2,766	2,800	2,713	2,753	2,732	2,737	2,506	2,217	2,035	1,961	1,980	2,103	2,442
Niobrara	58	81	77	63	67	76	132	81	84	119	95	135	89
Park	724	762	791	788	696	760	659	623	565	543	688	679	690
Platte	420	371	261	280	242	266	263	309	283	240	264	257	288
Sheridan	1,400	1,220	1,272	1,052	968	912	799	908	847	914	851	964	1,009
Sublette	109	222	219	244	220	186	160	101	81	56	99	79	148
Sweetwater	1,618	1,531	1,415	1,501	1,285	1,223	1,442	1,205	1,117	1,143	1,009	985	1,289
Teton	585	724	619	667	779	342	286	237	259	397	705	552	513
Uinta	584	722	823	914	928	762	740	620	614	648	526	536	701
Washakie	407	320	343	278	277	252	176	258	199	237	200	201	262
Weston	274	250	305	340	248	281	144	161	140	151	182	167	220

REVISED 2-85

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 5

WYOMING
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1984

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Statewide	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.3
Albany	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.7	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.2	4.1	4.4
Big Horn	7.0	7.2	8.7	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.5	6.5	6.4
Campbell	6.2	6.1	7.0	6.2	7.1	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.5
Carbon	10.6	11.9	10.8	11.5	8.8	7.5	6.7	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.8
Converse	8.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.7	6.6	6.5
Crook	7.8	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.7	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.5
Fremont	15.2	13.9	15.8	12.2	12.3	10.1	9.5	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.8	8.5	10.6
Goshen	6.5	5.2	5.3	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.5
Hot Springs	3.9	4.3	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.9	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.5
Johnson	9.1	7.6	8.5	6.1	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	4.9
Laramie	7.7	7.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1
Lincoln	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.6	12.1	10.5	9.0	5.5	4.6	5.7	8.3	9.8	9.8
Natrona	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	6.3
Niobrara	4.5	5.9	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	7.6	4.8	4.7	6.7	5.7	8.8	5.6
Park	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.9	5.4	5.3	4.8
Platte	10.6	9.1	6.4	6.7	5.5	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.6
Sheridan	11.1	9.7	10.0	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.4	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	8.3	8.1
Sublette	4.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.3	6.7	6.2	4.0	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.3	5.8
Sweetwater	8.0	7.6	7.0	7.3	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.0	6.3
Teton	8.8	10.8	9.4	10.4	11.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	5.6	11.1	8.4	6.7
Uinta	5.4	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.5	6.8	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.4	4.6	6.3
Washakie	8.0	6.3	6.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	3.1	4.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.9
Weston	7.4	6.9	8.4	9.1	6.5	7.3	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.9	4.6	5.9

REVISED 2-85

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 6

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Statewide	142,790	145,390	135,800	142,985	153,072	165,869	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235.000	250,000	256,000	263,000	254,000
Albany	9,960	10,180	19,283	10,592	10,743	11,516	12,745	13,614	12,707	12,933	13,296	13,294	13,617	15,132	15,084
Big Horn	4,480	4,540	4,214	4,336	4,466	4,707	5,038	5,266	5,086	5,181	5,339	5,434	5,948	5,636	5,219
Campbell	5,630	4,850	4,480	4,534	5,119	6,653	7,916	10,102	12,122	13,556	14,430	18,097	20,043	19,833	19,098
Carbon	6,550	6,770	5,904	6,141	6,468	6,913	7,277	8,031	9,099	10,157	10.915	10,822	10,381	10,493	9,724
Converse	2,600	3,070	2,966	2,835	3,183	3,942	4,517	5,333	6,008	6,811	7,792	8,019	7,514	7,371	7,213
Crook	2,060	2,030	1,641	1,777	1,860	2,045	2,268	2,407	2,516	2,419	2,352	2,469	2,622	2,873	2,822
Fremont	11,330	11,390	10,775	10,735	11,205	12,074	13,246	14,652	16,430	17,306	17,995	17,892	17,868	19,132	17,955
Goshen	5,210	5,200	4,601	4,903	4,964	5,315	5,798	5,895	5,850	5,940	6.101	6,116	6,189	6,945	6,880
Hot Springs	2,030	2,160	1,998	2,003	1,968	2,250	2,192	2,134	2,316	2,460	2,706	2,611	2,684	2,926	2,972
Johnson	2,540	2,380	2,228	2,305	2,575	2,973	2,986	2,878	3,237	3,288	3,577	3,704	3,849	4,104	3,920
Laramie	21,280	21,350	20,540	22,386	23,358	24,064	24,989	25,964	28,728	30,216	31,296	32,870	33,833	34,918	34,515
Lincoln	4,240	4,680	3,334	3,408	3,860	4,005	4,415	4,818	4,512	4,886	5,177	5,643	5,701	6,160	6,203
Natrona	22,310	22,700	20,764	21,642	23,257	26,200	27,685	30,590	35,163	37,617	39,053	42.353	42,763	40,769	38,872
Niobrara	1,520	1,510	1,251	1,121	1,144	1,290	1,429	1,455	1,436	1,290	1,277	1,373	1,397	1,635	1,591
Park	7,570	7,650	8,461	8,871	8,962	9,794	10,321	11,123	11,427	11,565	11.755	12,541	13,186	14,326	14,328
Platte	2,700	2,770	2,745	2,818	3,018	3,159	3,373	3,766	4,796	5,771	5,863	4,809	4,202	4,254	4,338
Sheridan	7,600	7,710	7,269	7,226	7,595	8,112	8,803	9,515	10,048	10,747	10,975	11,421	12,173	13,381	12,472
Sublette	1,770	1,840	1,806	1,741	1,861	2,016	2,082	2,183	2,043	2,162	2,273	2,368	2,486	2,622	2,530
Sweetwater	7,800	8,310	8,624	11,217	14,233	14,497	15,436	16,346	18,065	19,323	21,116	23,597	23,668	22,487	20,355
Teton	3,070	3,350	3,351	3,701	4,104	4,506	4,885	5,400	5,727	6,269	6,336	6,794	7,248	7,887	7,634
Uinta	2,870	2,920	2,870	3,021	3,278	3,538	3,642	4,089	4,349	5,152	6,333	8,100	9,831	10,903	11,186
Washakie	3,570	3,740	3,268	3,256	3,286	3,608	4,127	4,424	4,455	4,754	4,803	5,040	5,111	5,388	5,357
Weston	2,800	2,830	2,427	2,416	2,565	2,692	2,830	3,015	2,878	3,200	3,242	3,631	3,686	3,826	3,732

* 1970 & 1971 data based on number of jobs at place of work. 1972 and subsequent data based on number of workers and place of residence. Information for 1972 & later is benchmarked to current population survey data from BLS.

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 7

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Statewide	136,500	139,040	130,609	138,207	147,885	158,888	171,000	186,000	202,000	217,000	225,000	239,000	241,000	241,000	238,000
Albany	9,430	9,640	9,964	10,236	10,419	11,072	12,309	13,151	12,297	12,461	12,653	12,721	12,944	14,264	14,413
Big Horn	4,340	4,330	3,998	4,166	4,295	4,480	4,810	5,046	4,917	5,041	5,165	5,255	5,528	5,113	4,884
Campbell	5,460	4,650	4,349	4,413	4,980	6,461	7,648	9,792	11,715	13,200	13,949	17,523	19,128	18,403	18,056
Carbon	6,270	6,540	5,709	5,978	6,282	6,647	7,033	7,788	8,862	9,974	10,606	10,364	9,534	9,302	8,968
Converse	2,490	2,970	2,864	2,750	3,096	3,826	4,412	5,186	5,837	6,668	7,518	7,710	7,055	6,716	6,743
Crook	2,020	1,920	1,564	1,729	1,799	1,983	2,205	2,334	2,421	2,359	2,276	2,388	2,498	2,686	2,668
Fremont	10,750	10,740	10,277	10,258	10,711	11,381	12,597	14,023	15,724	16,752	17,259	16,926	16,430	17,062	16,044
Goshen	4,970	5,000	4,427	4,698	4,820	5,090	5,583	5,669	5,657	5,774	5,781	5,823	5,887	6,561	6,568
Hot Springs	1,980	2,080	1,932	1,955	1,921	2,185	2,123	2,077	2,263	2,424	2,634	2,544	2,555	2,750	2,837
Johnson	2,450	2,280	2,157	2,237	2,499	2,874	2,889	2,795	3,147	3,216	3,456	3,546	3,629	3,802	3,728
Laramie	20,290	20,490	19,834	21,729	22,578	22,966	23,984	24,943	27,761	29,379	30,090	31,390	32,144	32,569	32,751
Lincoln	3,940	4,420	3,130	3,219	3,680	3,749	4,143	4,505	4,249	4,650	4,866	5,322	5,087	5,399	5,597
Natrona	21,400	21,740	20,015	20,991	22,528	25,264	26,847	29,785	34,240	36,796	37,805	41,008	40,151	36,640	36,430
Niobrara	1,460	1,450	1,206	1,108	1,112	1,252	1,374	1,410	1,377	1,258	1,235	1,334	1,317	1,517	1,502
Park	7,150	7,290	8,131	8,574	8,666	9,404	9,923	10,754	11,063	11,284	11,343	12,165	12,585	13,525	13,638
Platte	2,650	2,680	2,667	2,752	2,939	3,067	3,246	3,650	4,659	5,614	5,494	4,448	3,904	3,870	4,050
Sheridan	7,320	7,380	6,945	6,945	7,286	7,760	8,443	9,159	9,707	10,459	10,428	10,812	11,354	12,333	11,463
Sublette	1,750	1,790	1,742	1,692	1,813	1,950	2,019	2,123	1,982	2,111	2,212	2,314	2,392	2,419	2,382
Sweetwater	7,400	7,980	8,333	10,912	13,837	13,920	14,759	15,710	17,428	18,840	20,331	22,722	22,361	20,263	19,066
Teton	2,920	3,170	3,170	3,503	3,798	4,114	4,484	4,974	5,394	5,984	5,986	6,394	6,816	7,299	7,121
Uinta	2,710	2,780	2,755	2,901	3,170	3,399	3,476	3,927	4,206	5,047	6,129	7,885	9,380	9,997	10,485
Washakie	3,400	3,540	3,122	3,124	3,165	3,458	3,979	4,290	4,307	4,607	4,641	4,880	4,839	4,985	5,095
Weston	2,660	2,710	2,318	2,337	2,491	2,586	2,714	2,909	2,789	3,101	3,143	3,528	3,481	3,525	3,512

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 8

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Statewide	6,290	6,350	5,191	4,778	5,187	6,981	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000	16,000
Albany	530	530	318	356	324	444	436	463	410	472	643	573	673	868	671
Big Horn	140	210	216	170	171	227	228	220	172	140	175	179	421	523	335
Campbell	170	200	130	121	139	192	268	310	407	355	481	573	915	1,429	1,042
Carbon	280	220	195	163	186	266	245	243	237	183	309	458	847	1,191	756
Converse	110	100	102	85	87	116	105	147	171	143	274	309	459	655	470
Crook	40	110	77	48	61	62	63	73	95	60	76	81	124	187	154
Fremont	580	650	498	476	493	693	650	629	706	554	736	966	1,437	2,070	1,911
Goshen	240	200	174	205	144	225	216	226	193	167	320	293	303	385	312
Hot Springs	50	80	67	48	47	65	69	57	53	36	72	67	129	176	135
Johnson	90	100	72	68	76	99	97	83	90	72	120	158	221	303	192
Laramie	990	860	706	657	780	1,098	1,005	1,021	967	837	1,206	1,480	1,688	2,348	1,764
Lincoln	300	260	204	190	180	256	272	313	263	235	311	322	614	761	606
Natrona	910	960	749	650	729	936	838	805	923	821	1,248	1,345	2,612	4,129	2,442
Niobrara	60	60	45	13	32	38	55	45	59	32	41	40	80	117	89
Park	420	360	330	297	297	390	398	369	363	281	412	376	601	801	690
Platte	50	90	78	66	79	92	126	116	138	156	169	361	298	384	288
Sheridan	280	330	324	282	309	352	360	356	342	288	547	609	819	1,049	1,009
Sublette	20	50	64	49	48	66	63	60	61	51	61	54	94	202	148
Sweetwater	400	330	291	306	397	577	677	636	637	483	785	875	1,307	2,223	1,289
Teton	150	180	181	198	306	392	401	426	334	285	350	401	432	588	513
Uinta	160	140	115	119	108	139	166	162	143	104	204	215	451	907	701
Washakie	170	200	147	132	121	150	147	134	147	146	162	161	272	403	262
Weston	140	120	108	79	73	100	115	106	90	100	100	104	204	301	220

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 9

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Statewide	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.1	5.8	8.4	6.3
Albany	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.7	4.4
Big Horn	3.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	7.1	9.3	6.4
Campbell	3.0	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	4.6	7.2	5.5
Carbon	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.8	4.2	8.2	11.4	7.8
Converse	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.9	6.1	8.9	6.5
Crook	2.0	5.4	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	4.7	6.5	5.5
Fremont	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.4	8.0	10.8	10.6
Goshen	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.5
Hot Springs	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.6	4.8	6.0	4.5
Johnson	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.3	5.7	7.4	4.9
Laramie	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	5.0	6.7	5.1
Lincoln	7.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.7	10.8	12.4	9.8
Natrona	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.2	6.1	10.1	6.3
Niobrara	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	5.7	7.2	5.6
Park	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.6	5.6	4.8
Platte	1.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	6.3	7.5	7.1	9.0	6.6
Sheridan	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.7	7.8	8.1
Sublette	1.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.8	7.7	5.8
Sweetwater	5.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	3.7	3.7	5.5	9.9	6.3
Teton	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.4	7.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	7.5	6.7
Uinta	5.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.7	4.6	8.3	6.3
Washakie	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.3	7.5	4.9
Weston	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	5.5	7.9	5.9

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

Prepared by Research and Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 10

WYOMING
FINAL POPULATION MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ALBANY	29062	29282	29779	30471	30538	30552	30906	31029	31387	31735	32085	32565	33189	33841	34550	35232
BIG HORN	11896	12029	12418	12037	11629	11256	11160	11125	11388	11541	11699	11889	12066	12271	12471	12632
CAMPBELL	24367	30722	31215	28520	28779	29280	29772	29710	30908	32552	34045	35598	37099	38610	40088	41461
CARBON	21896	21268	20023	18884	17897	17950	17889	17966	18176	18377	19134	19709	20353	20946	21543	22031
CONVERSE	14069	13812	12658	12512	12621	12825	12782	12456	12778	13365	13922	14422	14916	15399	15895	16366
CROOK	5308	5440	5771	5852	5937	5535	5530	5520	5583	5646	5711	5820	5952	6090	6226	6330
FREMONT	38992	38930	38584	38349	36580	34120	34088	34272	34463	34187	34621	35039	36123	37116	38047	38944
GOSHEN	12040	12124	12215	12310	12406	12655	12754	12850	12944	13199	13402	13575	13760	13951	14163	14340
HOT SPRINGS	5710	5678	5705	5773	5877	5825	5852	5878	5904	5927	5981	6004	6049	6085	6165	6216
JOHNSON	6700	6748	6795	6841	6879	6507	6523	6561	6528	6559	6591	6624	6659	6696	6750	6807
LARAMIE	68649	69270	70020	68834	69348	70029	70710	71372	72738	74435	76002	77717	79320	81078	82641	84019
LINCOLN	12177	12971	13286	13601	13916	14975	15297	15626	15955	16871	17205	17548	16036	15807	15860	15119
NATRONA	71856	76040	72882	68807	66106	64738	64997	65285	63636	65143	67679	69967	72393	74613	76832	78952
NIOBRARA	2924	3020	3074	3255	3270	3177	3192	3207	3210	3213	3210	3208	3217	3223	3228	3233
PARK	21639	22170	22386	22608	23065	22515	22566	22519	22692	22967	23481	23992	24508	25034	25524	26046
PLATTE	11975	10817	9797	9081	9017	8595	8525	8480	8520	8560	8717	8880	9044	9198	9354	9469
SHERIDAN	25048	25253	25458	26285	26500	26711	26916	26896	26026	25229	25358	25897	26573	27231	27878	28478
SUBLETTE	4548	4627	4781	4780	4825	7025	6979	6839	7727	7802	7748	8134	8207	8278	8344	8406
SWEETWATER	41723	45046	43660	39385	36744	39120	39737	40343	39324	40920	43132	45136	47157	49071	50949	52840
TETON	9355	9541	9761	10326	10432	11026	11129	11226	11316	11398	11784	12186	12610	13068	13513	13958
UINTA	13021	16917	18619	19068	19507	18396	21107	20449	19736	20252	20663	20825	18046	16614	16926	15904
WASHAKIE	9496	9638	9636	9767	9794	9835	9823	9765	9878	9989	10207	10446	10714	11004	11308	11539
WESTON	7106	7803	7511	7608	7492	7576	7620	7614	7690	7767	7876	8066	8219	8375	8528	8690
WYOMING	469557	489154	486044	474965	469170	470234	475863	476999	478517	487649	500263	513258	522220	533608	546793	557023

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 11

WYOMING
AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1985

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,336	1,290	1,202	1,064	1,372	1,353	3,342	2,792	7,813	6,765	957	1,261	30,552
BIG HORN	677	629	751	690	511	441	421	381	2,613	2,440	782	914	11,256
CAMPBELL	1,984	1,883	2,030	1,901	1,027	998	831	756	10,030	6,689	584	561	29,280
CARBON	1,131	1,108	1,005	1,035	662	611	648	559	5,374	4,199	772	840	17,950
CONVERSE	843	816	897	873	554	524	456	418	3,518	3,077	392	451	12,826
CROOK	345	322	362	318	237	238	220	186	1,400	1,280	319	302	5,536
FREMONT	2,240	2,179	1,990	1,738	1,524	1,388	1,316	1,127	9,290	8,357	1,372	1,594	34,120
GOSHEN	689	684	760	694	490	441	440	433	3,043	3,153	774	1,048	12,655
HOT SPRINGS	320	288	356	331	223	196	181	168	1,410	1,405	433	509	5,825
JOHNSON	330	321	397	384	275	261	215	209	1,613	1,562	427	508	6,507
LARAMIE	3,826	3,746	4,124	3,869	2,633	2,607	3,454	2,706	18,462	17,964	2,805	3,829	70,030
LINCOLN	1,232	1,162	1,273	1,188	619	592	510	443	3,670	3,013	630	638	14,976
NATRONA	3,554	3,447	3,520	3,473	2,388	2,310	2,128	1,896	20,078	16,660	2,306	2,973	64,738
NIOBRARA	162	147	166	180	127	112	82	109	790	751	255	292	3,177
PARK	1,171	1,116	1,360	1,312	868	890	780	718	5,973	5,848	1,096	1,378	22,515
PLATTE	406	394	472	407	343	339	391	284	2,490	1,974	522	567	8,595
SHERIDAN	1,438	1,363	1,737	1,621	1,019	909	800	884	6,941	6,805	1,364	1,824	26,711
SUBLETTE	333	317	457	412	246	236	325	204	2,337	1,570	319	265	7,026
SWEETWATER	2,672	2,625	2,523	2,438	1,463	1,312	1,312	1,032	12,256	8,982	1,219	1,280	39,120
TETON	511	484	542	507	349	338	324	311	3,634	3,398	305	319	11,026
UINTA	1,433	1,395	1,410	1,413	800	688	475	420	5,464	3,846	506	541	18,396
WASHAKIE	609	593	636	650	418	357	436	334	2,453	2,305	485	552	9,835
WESTON	452	433	498	469	294	300	256	232	2,039	1,846	359	393	7,576
WYOMING	27,707	26,752	28,479	26,979	18,452	17,453	19,355	16,611	132,703	113,897	18,994	22,851	470,238

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

WYOMING
AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1986

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,338	1,288	1,204	1,080	1,364	1,345	3,402	2,811	7,947	6,877	959	1,285	30,906
BIG HORN	658	635	740	672	517	423	414	370	2,603	2,430	783	909	11,160
CAMPBELL	1,981	1,912	2,102	1,941	1,102	1,059	801	757	10,110	6,802	621	580	29 772
CARBON	1,125	1,085	1,004	1,073	654	575	592	549	5,401	4,177	788	860	17,889
CONVERSE	816	788	910	882	550	505	424	426	3,546	3,068	400	461	12,782
CROOK	332	320	375	327	234	216	208	179	1,409	1,296	327	302	5,530
FREMONT	2,266	2,186	1,985	1,815	1,467	1,269	1,274	1,118	9,301	8,369	1,426	1,607	34,089
GOSHEN	715	690	768	732	470	421	416	398	3,108	3,200	766	1,062	12,754
HOT SPRINGS	309	298	379	329	227	198	165	157	1,426	1,426	429	504	5,852
JOHNSON	330	318	400	390	273	256	204	196	1,631	1,581	431	507	6,523
LARAMIE	3,803	3,686	4,243	4,026	2,602	2,607	3,368	2,613	18,778	18,174	2,856	3,950	70,711
LINCOLN	1,257	1,213	1,328	1,210	656	624	463	440	3,756	3,072	628	645	15,297
NATRONA	3,557	3,432	3,608	3,570	2,314	2,247	2,040	1,875	20,168	16,709	2,412	3,058	64,997
NIOBRARA	159	154	167	177	128	114	89	96	784	759	266	294	3,192
PARK	1,169	1,127	1,358	1,287	886	919	733	661	6,000	5,902	1,134	1,386	22,567
PLATTE	392	378	471	421	323	316	363	274	2,505	1,960	537	580	8,525
SHERIDAN	1,414	1,364	1,786	1,644	1,040	937	763	854	7,026	6,863	1,370	1,848	26,916
SUBLETTE	322	310	459	408	260	259	282	179	2,303	1,596	327	268	6,979
SWEETWATER	2,689	2,594	2,675	2,620	1,422	1,340	1,284	1,039	12,425	9,093	1,241	1,309	39,737
TETON	514	495	555	518	343	339	323	273	3,656	3,466	319	322	11,129
UINTA	1,651	1,593	1,711	1,709	862	779	590	532	6,207	4,375	540	552	21,107
WASHAKIE	612	590	625	658	418	358	396	299	2,490	2,315	497	560	9,823
WESTON	443	427	513	483	302	304	227	235	2,063	1,839	377	404	7,621
WYOMING	27,864	26,894	29,378	27,981	18,425	17,423	18,831	16,341	134,654	115,361	19,444	23,265	475,867

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

WYOMING
AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1987

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY	1,334	1,284	1,200	1,082	1,343	1,324	3,440	2,810	7,992	6,932	995	1,289	31,029
BIG HORN	654	631	744	688	501	415	401	337	2,620	2,433	782	914	11,125
CAMPBELL	1,908	1,841	2,124	1,979	1,131	1,081	795	749	10,040	6,788	678	591	29,710
CARBON	1,106	1,067	1,070	1,133	609	571	589	506	5,428	4,207	799	875	17,967
CONVERSE	771	744	883	849	543	498	404	413	3,485	2,988	410	464	12,456
CROOK	329	317	384	328	235	207	180	176	1,415	1,295	341	308	5,520
FREMONT	2,254	2,175	2,085	1,943	1,385	1,134	1,229	1,131	9,384	8,443	1,472	1,630	34,273
GOSHEN	724	698	783	760	465	426	404	353	3,149	3,250	768	1,066	12,851
HOT SPRINGS	308	297	373	344	235	199	162	135	1,449	1,451	418	501	5,879
JOHNSON	329	317	409	397	265	250	205	186	1,647	1,602	438	509	6,561
LARAMIE	3,820	3,702	4,348	4,121	2,566	2,585	3,309	2,501	19,034	18,476	2,914	3,991	71,373
LINCOLN	1,271	1,226	1,389	1,290	691	625	440	436	3,815	3,139	642	657	15,626
NATRONA	3,513	3,389	3,722	3,670	2,310	2,235	1,958	1,822	20,199	16,781	2,539	3,141	65,285
NIOBRARA	160	154	179	181	118	112	89	82	781	772	279	295	3,207
PARK	1,158	1,117	1,362	1,270	877	906	694	645	5,997	5,891	1,178	1,420	22,520
PLATTE	388	375	477	439	280	279	353	280	2,521	1,947	551	585	8,480
SHERIDAN	1,391	1,342	1,802	1,640	1,056	977	730	774	7,042	6,895	1,383	1,859	26,896
SUBLETTE	317	305	440	411	272	254	231	171	2,233	1,599	325	275	6,839
SWEETWATER	2,661	2,567	2,856	2,792	1,425	1,372	1,196	994	12,614	9,237	1,271	1,354	40,344
TETON	507	489	583	532	334	351	297	258	3,700	3,500	333	337	11,226
UINTA	1,601	1,545	1,752	1,722	875	827	559	506	5,624	4,345	547	541	20,450
WASHAKIE	596	575	628	661	414	364	343	254	2,510	2,323	524	567	9,766
WESTON	435	419	531	501	284	274	226	234	2,060	1,841	390	415	7,614
WYOMING	27,546	26,586	30,137	28,746	18,222	17,278	18,244	15,764	134,747	116,147	19,987	23,595	477,003

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 12

WYOMING
FINAL EMPLOYMENT MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ALBANY	14214	14326	14509	14867	15155	15533	15527	15540	15783	16124	16463	16801	17136	17475	17810	18148
BIG HORN	5680	5691	5817	5225	5204	5042	4999	4994	5293	5385	5473	5559	5642	5724	5806	5888
CAMPBELL	15457	19114	19779	18034	18219	18793	18737	18644	19620	20570	21506	22435	23362	24285	25210	26132
CARBON	13231	12582	11449	10442	10309	10232	10201	10175	10265	10627	10969	11296	11610	11916	12217	12513
CONVERSE	7443	7326	6572	6318	6527	6642	6637	6507	6827	7129	7419	7699	7974	8242	8507	8769
CROOK	2657	2707	2778	2767	2772	2570	2569	2553	2607	2659	2710	2761	2812	2863	2915	2966
FREMONT	18928	18267	17405	17034	16314	15295	15294	15317	15311	15100	15498	15876	16237	16594	16940	17286
GOSHEN	6065	5998	6022	6139	6238	6350	6367	6329	6432	6534	6632	6734	6836	6939	7037	7139
HOT SPRINGS	2708	2589	2575	2590	2679	2579	2612	2641	2667	2690	2716	2739	2765	2788	2814	2837
JOHNSON	3416	3402	3350	3278	3333	3157	3189	3215	3184	3225	3262	3300	3335	3370	3404	3439
LARAMIE	39453	40090	40207	38824	39691	40197	40624	41547	42451	43339	44226	45104	45986	46865	47738	48617
LINCOLN	6258	6640	6210	6130	6626	7389	7500	7697	7725	8279	8004	8120	7215	6833	6782	6467
NATRONA	43535	46484	44581	39004	39086	38220	38221	38263	37338	38682	39961	41191	42384	43548	44690	45815
NIOBRARA	1462	1508	1483	1555	1556	1473	1474	1474	1475	1475	1476	1477	1477	1478	1478	1479
PARK	12544	13043	13208	12914	13319	12715	12714	12683	12964	13253	13541	13829	14110	14399	14687	14975
PLATTE	5377	4535	4107	3798	3914	3719	3730	3719	3820	3907	3985	4057	4122	4185	4246	4304
SHERIDAN	13093	12928	13155	13249	13062	12882	12869	12832	12390	12009	12450	12807	13159	13511	13864	14216
SUBLETTE	2559	2581	2649	2475	2588	3943	4040	3901	4334	4367	4313	4595	4638	4682	4725	4768
SWEETWATER	23252	25377	24427	20983	20456	21775	22004	22062	21439	22555	23608	24623	25610	26576	27529	28473
TETON	7370	7796	7923	8225	8372	8716	8676	8678	8443	8785	9127	9465	9802	10137	10475	10809
UINTA	7599	9119	10288	10017	10401	9952	11414	10722	10390	11077	10716	10621	9397	8457	8518	7959
WASHAKIE	5086	5229	5082	4958	5047	5058	5065	5039	5170	5296	5418	5539	5661	5787	5909	6031
WESTON	3642	3998	3832	3675	3705	3758	3767	3762	3836	3908	3982	4057	4129	4203	4277	4349
WYOMING	261029	271330	267408	252501	254577	255996	258237	258302	259775	266985	273464	280696	285414	290867	297586	303389

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, August 1984, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 13

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1985

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	446	20	667	546	789	206	2,772	516	2,257	6,247	1,063	15,533
BIG HORN	1,245	387	126	149	262	395	406	102	268	1,134	568	5,042
CAMPBELL	727	5,773	2,036	189	882	680	2,433	439	1,777	2,727	1,130	18,793
CARBON	752	2,011	568	417	929	148	1,340	223	1,189	1,848	803	10,232
CONVERSE	636	1,193	456	60	662	177	760	181	687	1,111	719	6,642
CROOK	685	255	120	164	136	12	210	38	115	487	343	2,570
FREMONT	1,145	1,144	731	498	631	506	2,274	399	2,670	3,767	1,530	15,295
GOSHEN	1,673	11	261	324	231	316	785	108	675	1,206	756	6,350
HOT SPRINGS	239	306	125	20	107	39	351	74	461	598	257	2,579
JOHNSON	505	289	111	62	93	53	464	108	411	582	479	3,157
LARAMIE	1,172	242	1,923	1,708	4,048	1,044	6,316	1,771	5,421	13,684	2,865	40,197
LINCOLN	814	1,254	1,321	313	583	175	716	181	405	956	669	7,389
NATRONA	587	5,196	2,144	1,190	2,292	3,460	5,854	1,764	5,854	6,268	3,611	38,220
NIOBRARA	475	68	44	34	41	23	194	31	139	231	193	1,473
PARK	1,375	1,075	710	804	441	316	1,772	285	2,257	2,384	1,292	12,715
PLATTE	829	249	306	61	185	42	514	74	354	700	402	3,719
SHERIDAN	988	1,071	1,137	481	465	337	1,972	416	2,005	2,490	1,514	12,882
SUBLETTE	483	455	1,150	51	154	80	361	64	262	399	481	3,943
SWEETWATER	242	5,226	2,020	406	2,035	665	3,278	469	1,998	3,799	1,637	21,775
TETON	278	22	565	182	257	130	1,946	344	2,548	1,316	1,128	8,716
UINTA	399	2,591	1,119	168	859	288	1,373	221	889	1,388	654	9,952
WASHAKIE	810	322	302	507	271	165	571	121	644	843	497	5,058
WESTON	392	738	171	231	269	63	438	75	273	577	525	3,758
WYOMING	16,902	29,901	18,118	8,568	16,627	9,326	37,106	8,009	33,565	54,747	23,122	255,996

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 13 (continued)

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1986

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	463	23	648	569	766	215	2,741	530	2,304	6,218	1,046	15,527
BIG HORN	1,222	350	111	160	257	382	453	111	289	1,113	551	4,999
CAMPBELL	719	5,834	2,083	174	903	645	2,377	422	1,753	2,714	1,113	18,737
CARBON	741	1,982	553	418	924	151	1,350	229	1,208	1,845	796	10,201
CONVERSE	641	1,300	473	51	615	156	785	198	606	1,100	712	6,637
CROOK	682	253	117	165	134	14	214	41	117	486	341	2,569
FREMONT	1,156	1,333	753	477	602	490	2,196	388	2,557	3,794	1,548	15,294
GOSHEN	1,654	12	266	327	233	320	796	111	684	1,191	769	6,367
HOT SPRINGS	239	316	125	20	107	39	359	76	461	606	262	2,612
JOHNSON	517	301	120	59	85	47	481	101	392	591	495	3,189
LARAMIE	1,172	241	2,166	1,676	4,501	1,035	6,400	1,773	5,383	13,388	2,885	40,624
LINCOLN	814	1,392	1,301	404	562	170	694	172	395	943	649	7,500
NATRONA	570	5,268	2,238	1,132	2,333	3,483	5,924	1,728	5,767	6,223	3,555	38,221
NIOBRARA	475	69	44	34	41	23	194	31	139	231	193	1,474
PARK	1,370	1,067	697	809	445	318	1,784	288	2,282	2,375	1,275	12,714
PLATTE	813	238	311	64	182	46	506	76	373	695	423	3,730
SHERIDAN	979	1,054	1,108	486	477	348	1,952	419	2,047	2,484	1,509	12,869
SUBLETTE	483	549	980	58	154	102	396	74	294	399	549	4,040
SWEETWATER	231	5,380	2,123	385	2,122	624	3,340	444	1,883	3,814	1,658	22,004
TETON	281	24	548	183	260	133	1,931	347	2,526	1,332	1,111	8,676
UINTA	399	2,741	1,489	198	991	366	1,611	276	1,089	1,496	754	11,414
WASHAKIE	807	315	291	509	266	168	580	125	663	842	494	5,065
WESTON	391	729	174	233	262	65	453	78	281	571	524	3,767
WYOMING	16,824	30,773	18,725	8,594	17,228	9,346	37,524	8,043	33,499	54,457	23,218	258,237

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 13 (continued)

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1987

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSP	WHSLE	RETAIL	FIN	SERVICE	GOVT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY	452	22	657	564	778	212	2,749	533	2,316	6,210	1,043	15,540
BIG HORN	1,214	347	105	167	252	380	465	113	296	1,108	547	4,994
CAMPBELL	701	4,938	3,444	187	921	622	2,441	422	1,689	2,168	1,106	18,644
CARBON	744	1,974	540	409	931	145	1,353	230	1,195	1,860	790	10,175
CONVERSE	607	1,621	480	56	446	126	833	157	465	1,024	688	6,507
CROOK	688	288	114	159	126	14	205	36	116	482	320	2,553
FREMONT	1,161	1,499	782	464	593	479	2,139	383	2,459	3,801	1,557	15,317
GOSHEN	1,670	11	259	324	230	313	783	108	672	1,203	753	6,329
HOT SPRINGS	239	324	125	20	107	39	365	78	461	614	266	2,641
JOHNSON	528	320	124	57	80	44	492	97	384	588	501	3,215
LARAMIE	1,182	252	2,238	1,711	4,638	1,062	6,617	1,831	5,481	13,552	2,979	41,547
LINCOLN	814	1,505	1,331	467	561	170	692	171	394	942	647	7,697
NATRONA	563	5,293	2,269	1,114	2,342	3,500	5,952	1,713	5,734	6,212	3,571	38,263
NIOBRARA	475	69	44	34	41	23	194	31	139	231	193	1,474
PARK	1,391	1,090	724	822	459	307	1,784	278	2,214	2,339	1,271	12,683
PLATTE	829	249	306	61	184	42	514	74	354	700	402	3,719
SHERIDAN	1,008	1,070	1,145	483	469	334	1,955	408	1,981	2,478	1,497	12,832
SUBLETTE	483	578	751	66	154	109	407	77	304	399	571	3,901
SWEETWATER	227	5,511	1,701	446	2,185	637	3,388	456	1,939	3,841	1,731	22,062
TETON	284	23	567	175	247	124	1,937	335	2,555	1,315	1,116	8,678
UINTA	399	2,873	724	188	984	362	1,598	273	1,078	1,490	748	10,722
WASHAKIE	807	324	296	507	266	166	566	123	638	839	502	5,039
WESTON	393	740	172	231	269	63	438	76	273	577	526	3,762
WYOMING	16,863	30,926	18,901	8,717	17,270	9,280	37,875	8,010	33,143	53,979	23,333	258,302

Revised September, 1985

Reprinted from: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, September 1985, DAFC, Division of Research and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1984

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1865	800	-	-
1866	2,500	-	-
1867	5,000	-	-
1868	6,925	-	-
1869	49,382	-	-
1870	105,295	-	-
1871	147,328	-	-
1872	221,745	-	-
1873	259,700	-	-
1874	219,061	-	-
1875	300,808	-	-
1876	334,550	-	-
1877	342,853	-	-
1878	333,200	-	-
1879	400,991	-	-
1880	527,811	-	-
1881	628,181	-	-
1882	707,764	-	-
1883	779,689	-	-
1884	902,620	-	-
1885	807,328	-	-
1886	829,355	-	-
1887	1,170,318	-	-
1888	1,481,540	2,459	602
1889	1,388,276	2,675	519
1890	1,870,366	3,272	572
1891	2,327,841	3,411	682
1892	2,503,839	3,133	799
1893	2,439,311	3,378	722
1894	2,417,463	3,032	797
1895	2,246,911	3,449	651
1896	2,229,624	2,949	756
1897	2,597,866	3,137	828
1898	2,863,812	3,475	824
1899	3,837,392	4,697	817
1900	4,014,602	5,332	753
1901	4,485,374	5,151	871
1902	4,429,491	5,250	844
1903	4,635,293	4,993	928
1904	5,178,556	5,660	915
1905	5,602,021	5,977	937
1906	6,133,994	5,934	1,034
1907	6,252,990	6,645	941
1908	5,489,902	6,915	794
1909	6,419,567	8,027	800

APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1984

(Cont'd)

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1910	7,380,022	8,096	912
1911	6,605,355	7,220	915
1912	7,341,141	8,154	900
1913	7,095,652	7,784	912
1914	7,221,772	8,463	853
1915	6,268,990	7,379	850
1916	7,696,344	6,897	1,116
1917	8,789,514	7,373	1,192
1918	9,417,269	7,723	1,219
1919	8,166,008	7,725	1,057
1920	9,580,274	7,986	1,200
1921	7,276,497	8,037	905
1922	5,976,474	9,192	650
1923	7,587,676	7,511	1,010
1924	6,714,554	7,210	931
1925	6,557,576	6,364	1,030
1926	6,495,815	5,912	1,099
1927	6,738,561	5,639	1,195
1928	6,553,174	4,768	1,374
1929	6,699,779	5,081	1,319
1930	6,070,769	4,868	1,247
1931	5,000,366	4,675	1,070
1932	4,168,419	4,236	984
1933	4,004,602	3,792	1,056
1934	4,376,791	3,778	1,158
1935	5,165,289	4,090	1,263
1936	5,791,020	4,751	1,219
1937	5,950,230	4,996	1,191
1938	5,219,054	4,868	1,072
1939	5,411,018	4,287	1,262
1940	5,850,702	4,321	1,354
1941	6,670,808	4,506	1,480
1942	8,154,861	4,776	1,707
1943	9,237,729	4,675	1,976
1944	9,559,593	4,584	2,085
1945	9,836,798	4,814	2,043
1946	7,616,681	4,500	1,693
1947	8,054,751	4,348	1,852
1948	6,408,302	4,212	1,521
1949	5,972,640	3,814	1,566
1950	6,341,899	3,598	1,763
1951	6,288,157	3,187	1,973
1952	6,106,949	2,903	2,104
1953	5,243,715	2,788	1,881
1954	2,833,353	1,532	1,849

APPENDIX TABLE 14

HISTORICAL WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY 1865-1984

(Cont'd)

YEAR	PRODUCTION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TONS PER EMPLOYEE
1955	2,921,563	979	2,984
1956	2,555,452	1,016	2,515
1957	2,118,366	634	3,341
1958	1,631,234	587	2,779
1959	1,976,597	479	4,127
1960	2,004,147	439	3,565
1961	2,520,258	446	5,651
1962	2,574,560	449	5,774
1963	3,126,942	371	8,428
1964	3,103,798	380	8,168
1965	3,257,314	327	9,961
1966	3,670,505	356	10,310
1967	3,588,649	332	10,809
1968	3,694,213	352	10,494
1969	4,605,995	448	10,281
1970	7,380,930	621	11,886
1971	8,007,765	727	11,015
1972	10,920,468	943	11,581
1973	14,840,857	1,179	12,588
1974	20,649,754	1,411	14,635
1975	23,784,128	2,038	11,670
1976	31,085,412	2,511	12,379
1977	44,046,842	3,314	13,291
1978	58,174,825	3,928	14,810
1979	71,445,178	5,265	13,570
1980	94,986,433	6,231	15,084
1981	102,695,563	6,015	17,073
1982	107,954,583	5,681	19,003
1983	112,187,874	5,401	20,772
1984	130,745,779	5,336	24,503

Total recorded coal production from 1865 through 1983 is 1,142,936,383 tons. More than half of the total recorded production was mined in the last seven years.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey data, 1865-1908; Wyoming Inspector of Mines data, 1909-1983.

Reprinted from Wyoming Coal Mining: A Wage and Employment Survey (1984), published by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

WYOMING
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE
COVERED EMPLOYMENT

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANS & UTIL	WSLE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	PUBLIC ADMIN	TOTAL
Statewide	2,052	27,855	16,049	8,017	12,972	9,300	37,039	8,025	57,109	11,944	190,360
Albany	35	28	514	645	394	213	2,584	410	6,012	514	11,346
Big Horn	87	400	293	255	171	311	393	95	860	215	3,079
Campbell	55	5,492	1,809	177	962	779	2,376	425	3,378	584	16,036
Carbon	139	1,427	511	380	465	218	1,369	262	2,102	747	7,620
Converse	53	1,136	361	38	518	221	712	183	1,255	312	4,788
Crook	15	270	148	189	152	27	239	49	380	128	1,596
Fremont	85	1,357	939	544	682	518	2,406	446	4,593	719	12,290
Goshen	65	39	215	344	214	312	727	117	1,347	236	3,614
Hot Springs	75	356	100	14	88	81	375	76	803	128	2,096
Johnson	100	326	146	67	125	52	525	109	683	139	2,270
Laramie	246	167	2,374	1,200	2,581	766	6,547	1,822	7,638	3,025	26,366
Lincoln	10	876	809	451	501	154	684	174	929	310	4,897
Natrona	234	5,725	2,420	1,315	2,113	3,422	5,942	1,691	8,499	1,609	32,971
Niobrara	18	30	52	21	63	33	205	38	256	96	812
Park	206	1,022	862	482	497	405	1,757	336	3,364	461	9,391
Platte	26	50	159	62	141	64	537	106	820	256	2,221
Sheridan	302	462	925	413	337	328	1,931	419	2,953	481	8,553
Sublette	35	287	130	25	146	68	284	53	496	113	1,636
Sweetwater	57	5,459	1,429	354	1,668	637	3,051	432	4,242	746	18,074
Teton	85	27	599	156	220	93	1,892	320	2,794	240	6,428
Uinta	48	1,809	872	187	430	364	1,531	253	2,231	431	8,157
Washakie	68	363	265	491	259	187	573	134	918	287	3,546
Weston	9	747	120	206	245	47	402	74	526	169	2,544

Source: 1983 ES-202 WESC
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section, September 1985

APPENDIX TABLE 16

WYOMING
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF COVERED EMPLOYMENT

	AGR	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANS & UTIL	WSLE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE	SERVICE	PUBLIC ADMIN	ALL INDUSTRIES AVERAGE
Statewide	207.32	587.64	389.85	385.63	457.44	419.13	186.83	332.84	294.75	338.85	349.05
Albany	169.62	443.11	336.49	353.54	350.03	283.65	153.07	301.83	325.08	343.47	288.02
Big Horn	294.49	399.81	407.09	323.67	373.70	436.96	136.84	333.97	302.52	258.09	320.99
Campbell	237.16	666.96	422.74	291.15	429.19	488.05	207.15	349.46	314.42	404.59	450.48
Carbon	207.47	637.62	376.47	428.82	446.64	427.37	169.89	319.53	288.02	319.05	361.54
Converse	251.84	538.84	346.35	258.08	539.84	354.79	182.93	329.50	271.79	330.23	366.13
Crook	177.70	469.23	405.86	300.90	408.09	298.38	122.71	332.76	268.91	250.65	310.95
Fremont	187.69	516.56	369.83	175.18	373.02	322.98	187.30	347.46	306.21	316.11	316.49
Goshen	212.80	390.84	335.56	335.31	337.87	234.35	185.01	300.98	253.47	268.10	259.11
Hot Springs	146.18	526.05	332.96	308.59	445.76	511.96	152.61	259.01	252.02	313.40	303.42
Johnson	211.51	363.97	323.26	319.54	358.95	310.59	154.55	338.12	253.43	278.14	263.96
Laramie	185.74	425.27	398.94	416.19	510.35	374.96	190.35	337.62	298.24	385.02	321.31
Lincoln	155.44	583.05	454.10	351.46	537.37	319.03	144.44	296.03	284.39	300.11	380.66
Natrona	194.64	532.61	395.73	477.01	451.14	468.21	217.54	353.41	331.44	342.81	378.93
Niobrara	225.62	406.78	335.85	222.52	422.06	275.71	174.55	316.28	229.76	264.65	253.84
Park	227.65	548.80	348.74	390.98	410.51	398.82	176.46	322.60	236.48	298.72	299.66
Platte	286.05	378.67	429.82	273.23	374.76	218.98	154.18	296.30	269.11	239.81	258.79
Sheridan	201.04	554.96	327.46	344.62	375.81	384.43	192.32	352.37	278.77	341.19	294.80
Sublette	142.05	563.42	390.67	235.09	511.63	284.02	158.88	379.19	270.15	312.11	337.30
Sweetwater	138.22	675.69	429.62	447.01	506.55	443.96	192.54	325.24	293.30	327.58	432.77
Teton	188.65	497.75	333.06	240.48	346.09	399.36	170.29	284.48	227.71	320.15	234.30
Uinta	281.77	553.10	396.45	353.07	456.44	477.03	190.49	323.46	322.24	358.43	373.00
Washakie	265.43	514.52	416.77	424.59	430.88	334.11	176.08	309.43	270.72	291.23	330.59
Weston	190.63	444.73	337.62	392.06	431.10	404.63	194.42	288.66	276.18	258.35	341.31

Source: ES-202, 1984
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, September 198%

APPENDIX TABLE 17

TOTAL WAGES AND ANNUAL AVERAGES
WYOMING UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1955 thru 1984

YEAR	TOTAL WAGES	AGRI. FOR. FISH.	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	RETAIL TRADE	WHOLESALE TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
1955	$ 213,079,446	113	8,999	6,280	6,815	5,673	18,225	***	2,287	9,679	45	58,116
1956	228,881,820	115	9,032	6,954	6,746	5,725	18,583	***	2,255	9,891	78	59,379
1957	238,252,747	135	8,677	7,294	6,831	5,761	18,777	***	2,292	9,873	88	59,728
1958	246,055,618	143	8,760	8,044	7,050	5,790	19,089	***	2,414	8,342	185	59,817
1959	282,667,149	169	9,502	9,557	7,720	5,952	20,000	***	2,578	8,574	285	64,337
1960	316,263,179	188	9,422	11,925	7,792	6,473	20,869	***	2,727	9,106	314	68,816
1961	311.173,825	286	8,978	10,080	8,021	6,708	20,681	***	2,830	9,443	321	67,348
1962	303,789,149	340	9,238	9,005	7,211	6,512	20,853	***	2,996	9,397	317	65,869
1963	314,313,499	299	8,753	9,628	7,459	6,431	20,540	***	3,009	9,525	327	65,971
1964	321,038,592	268	8,544	9,046	7,240	6,254	21,149	***	3,131	9,843	291	65,769
1965	317,543,891	289	8,628	7,437	7,044	6,200	21,355	***	3,198	10,265	317	64,733
1966	323,059,878	287	8,764	6,799	6,973	5,941	21,122	***	3,293	10,704	297	64,180
1967	335,873,056	280	9,158	6,403	6,910	5,925	21,480	***	3,262	10,589	317	64,325
1968	378,543,558	302	10,774	7,064	6,626	6,398	22,517	***	3,315	11,555	323	68,874
1969	420,387,348	343	11,917	6,636	7,270	6,776	23,411	***	3,487	12,124	353	72,317
1970	452,925,886	344	11,554	6,989	7,371	6,948	20,224	3,730	3,555	12,523	351	73,589
1971	488,514,959	373	11,020	7,385	7,426	7,028	20,915	3,916	3,614	13,136	366	75,680
1972	590,831,819	518	11,987	9,221	7,790	7,252	22,078	4,134	3,780	14,790	3,879**	85,429
1973	708,217,381	592	13,012	11,690	8,409	7,949	23,098	4,420	3,969	15,958	4,020**	93,117
1974	888,904,848	514	16,191	13,922	8,490	8,559	24,759	4,738	4,209	20,434	290	102,429
1975	1,052,078,669	453	18,268	14,693	8,591	9,196	26,454	5,225	4,518	22,220	297	109,915
1976	1,232,888,558	594	20,499	14,927	8,620	9,341	29,018	5,848	5,117	23,903	297	118,164
1977	1,487,496,272	591	25,228	16,920	9,165	9,852	31,334	6,623	5,713	24,972	299	130,698
1978*	2,106,757,718	1,197	29,186	20,327	9,560	11,093	34,128	7,685	6,400	42,845	8,800	171,220
1979	2,576,543,908	1,516	32,598	22,405	10,033	12,119	35,684	8,543	7,101	46,562	10,134	186,693
1980	3,071,463,355	1,783	36,084	22,250	9,665	12,915	37,368	9,431	7,424	50,336	10,257	197,537
1981	3,581,335,908	1,923	38,603	22,744	9,830	14,094	39,040	11,236	7,713	52,848	10,726	208,770
1982	3,678,483,470	1,987	34,717	21,162	9,018	14,184	38,102	10,639	7,855	55,444	11,441	204,549
1983	3,349,446,623	2,026	28,530	15,834	8,134	13,083	36,548	9,196	7,887	55,969	11,740	188,942
1984	3,455,173,825	2,052	27,655	16,049	8,017	12,972	37,039	9,300	8,025	57,109	11,944	190,360

* Increases in Agri., Services and Government due to a change in Wyoming Employment Security Law effective January 1, 1978.

** Unexplainable increases due to change in Industrial Classification system during 1972.

*** Wholesale and Retail Trade added together under Retail Trade heading during the years 1955 to 1969

Source: ES-202 WESC Research and Analysis Section, September 1985

APPENDIX TABLE 18
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, FOR COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS
(DOLLARS AND PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE)

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	DOLLARS	PERCENT	DOLLARS	PERCENT	DOLLARS	PERCENT	DOLLARS	PERCENT	DOLLARS	PERCENT	DOLLARS	PERCENT
WYOMING	8,644	111	9,843	114	11,009	116	12,066	114	12,157	109	11,920	102
METROPOLITAN AREAS:												
CASPER, WY	11,292	145	12,902	149	14,175	149	15,596	148	15,396	139	14,443	124
COUNTIES:												
METROPOLITAN PORTION	11,292	145	12,902	149	14,175	149	15,596	148	15,396	139	14,443	124
NON-METROPOLITAN PORTION	8,169	105	9,298	107	10,439	110	11,433	108	11,576	104	11,474	98
ALBANY	6,739	87	7,503	87	8,755	92	9,760	93	10,095	91	10,563	90
BIG HORN	6,440	83	7,317	85	8,486	89	8,849	84	8,960	81	8,726	75
CAMPBELL	9,614	124	10,779	125	11,856	125	13,932	132	13,404	121	11,999	103
CARBON	9,054	116	10,608	123	11,404	120	11,599	110	11,198	101	11,290	97
CONVERSE	8,537	110	9,952	115	10,722	113	11,193	106	10,562	95	10,191	87
CROOK	7,657	99	8,938	103	9,684	102	10,731	102	10,959	99	11,055	95
FREMONT	7,386	95	8,491	98	9,106	96	9,900	94	10,141	91	10,036	86
GOSHEN	6,345	82	7,422	86	8,432	89	8,617	82	8,768	79	9,840	84
HOT SPRINGS	8,176	105	9,144	106	10,075	106	11,007	104	11,303	102	11,806	101
JOHNSON	8,485	109	9,756	113	10,438	110	11,129	106	11,344	102	11,496	98
LARAMIE	8,515	110	9,545	110	11,011	116	12,111	115	12,905	116	12,874	110
LINCOLN	7,487	96	8,472	98	9,379	99	10,180	97	9,692	87	9,998	86
NATRONA	11,292	145	12,902	149	14,175	149	15,596	148	15,396	139	14,443	124
NIOBRARA	8,983	116	9,510	110	10,525	111	10,578	100	10,649	96	10,919	93
PARK	8,508	109	9,310	108	10,620	112	11,949	113	11,879	107	11,946	102
PLATTE	7,802	100	8,532	99	8,616	91	8,618	82	8,791	79	8,515	73
SHERIDAN	8,884	114	9,984	115	10,978	116	12,187	116	12,586	113	13,145	112
SUBLETTE	8,985	116	10,437	121	11,287	119	12,062	114	11,803	106	11,738	100
SWEETWATER	8,791	113	10,108	117	11,740	124	13,098	124	12,988	117	12,146	104
TETON	9,813	126	10,843	125	12,643	133	13,380	127	13,606	122	14,582	125
UINTA	6,926	89	8,255	95	9,829	104	10,728	102	10,705	96	9,934	85
WASHAKIE	7,864	101	9,465	109	10,190	107	10,692	101	10,746	97	11,367	97
WESTON	7,892	102	9,553	110	11,179	118	12,608	120	12,733	115	12,583	108

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1985

GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE: A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM: A program designed to ensure Equal Employment Opportunity without regard to a person's race, creed, color, national origin, religion, age, reliance on public assistance, physical disability, marital status or sex.

APPLICANT: A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff or with an outreach worker.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an established payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT: Refers to the count of employees earning wages from a firm or employer subject to the Wyoming Employment Security Law. In Wyoming, this includes approximately 85% of the total employed labor force.

Current Employment Statistics (CES): A monthly report from a survey of establishments operating in Wyoming. Data on employment, hours, and earnings is released by industry for the entire state and the Casper and Cheyenne areas.

Current Population Survey (CPS): is a tool used in calculation of the unemployment rates. Interviewers from the Census Bureau each month question people in 60,000 households nationwide (600-700 in Wyoming) on their employment situation.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) (1977): First published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS: Also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family that has received a total family income for the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved that, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level (LLSIL).

Current Poverty Guidlines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels:

POVERTY GUIDELINES "Effective April 1, 1985"

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850
For each additional family member add:	1,800

70% LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL GUIDELINES "Effective July 1, 1985"

Size of Family Unit	Balance of State	Natrona SMSA
1	$ 4,630	$ 4,510
2	7,580	7,390
3	10,410	10,140
4	12,850	12,520
5	15,160	14,770
6	17,730	17,280
For each additional family member add:	2,570	2,510

Source: DAFC: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control
DEPAD: Department of Economic Planning and Development

EMPLOYER: A person, firm, corporation or other association or organization (1) which currently has a location within the U.S. to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the U.S. and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the facts that it hires, pays, fires, supervises and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

EMPLOYMENT: In labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

ESARS - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM: A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems (MODS) which generates statistical output reports based on information collected form the local Job Service offices and then directly entered into the system.

INDUSTRY: In the compilation of economic statistics, describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB SERVICE: The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the U.S. Employment Service (USES) as grantee State agencies, and the various offices of the State agencies.

JTPA: Job Training Partnership Act.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER: When applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

LOCAL OFFICE: A full-time office of a state agency maintained for the purpose of providing placement and other services of the public employment service system and/or claim taking and related unemployment insurance services.

MINORITY GROUP: Individuals not classified as "White, not Hispanic" under the Race/Ethnic designation for various programs. The basic racial and ethnic categories are defined as follows:

> WHITE, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
>
> BLACK, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the black racial peoples of Africa.
>
> HISPANIC: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
>
> AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples on North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
>
> ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent or Pacific Islands.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS: Also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time, three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA: A measure of income by unit of population (per person) calculated by dividing the total personal income of an area by the total population of the area. Also see PERSONAL INCOME.

PERSONAL INCOME: The total income received from all sources minus any contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason, unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month to month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly as each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS: The category of jobs performed in and around private households, serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments, and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents and acts of war. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids and charwomen.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. Included in the category are lodging places, repair services, professional services, educational institutions, etc.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC manual covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes possible to classify establishments according to type of activity, using a 2, 3 or 4 digit numbering system, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY: The State agency which, under the State Administrator, contains both the State Employment service agency and the State unemployment compensation agency. In Wyoming, this would be the Wyoming Employment Security Commission (WESC).

UNDEREMPLOYED: Term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if such work were available. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED: Persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the reference period. Also included are those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed workers by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate". This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonally adjusted rate".

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

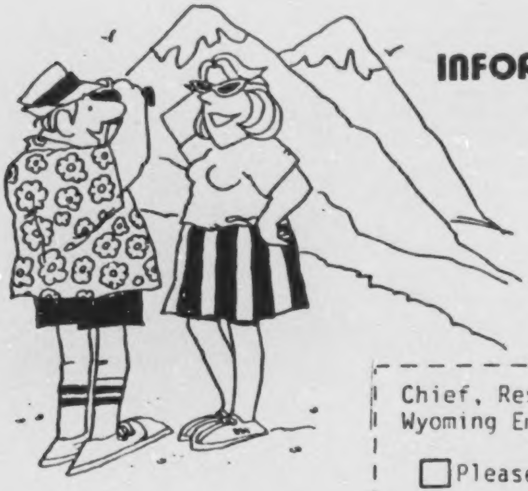
VETERAN: A person who: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, and (2) was discharged, separated or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability.

WESC: Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

WYOMING'S RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION OF THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION HAS THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

1. Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983.
2. Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Nonmanufacturing in Wyoming: 1984.
3. Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Balance of Nonmanufacturing in Wyoming: 1982
4. Occupational Outlook in Wyoming, with projections to 1990.
5. Wyoming's Annual Planning Report, 1986.
6. Wyoming's Covered Employment and Wage Data, (published quarterly and annually).
7. Wyoming's Labor Force Trends, published monthly.
8. Applicants and Job Openings in Wyoming, (published quarterly).
9. Wyoming's 1985 Affirmative Action Data Package, (published annually).

TO OBTAIN COPIES OF PAST OR FUTURE PUBLICATIONS, OR TO CORRECT THE MAILING ADDRESS, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE CARD BELOW.



INFORMATION...AS BIG AS WYOMING

Chief, Research & Analysis
Wyoming Employment Security Commission

Questions? (307) 235-3645

☐ Please correct my address as shown below.

☐ Please add my name to your mailing list for future publications.

☐ Discontinue service - I do not wish to receive this material.

☐ Please send publications whose numbers are shown below:

(please circle) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Date____________

Name____________________________________

Street Address______________________________

City__________________ State______ Zip Code________